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CURRENT TOPICS.

THE MOST noteworthy feature in the Civil Judicial Statistics for 1895, upon which we comment in detail elsewhere, is the diminution in the business of the High Court, a diminution common both to the Chancery and the Queen's Bench Divisions, though more marked in the latter. The year 1895 was more prosperous commercially than 1893 and 1894, but the revival was not apparent in litigation.

A NEW feature in the statistics is the inclusion of details as to work in Judges' Chambers. From these it appears that on appeals to the judge the chances are decidedly in favour of the appellant obtaining at least a variation of the master's order. The results are only known in cases where the orders are drawn up, but out of 891 appeals which have thus been tested, the affirmations were 418, while the reversals were 291 and the variations 182, or together 473.

IN THE Annual Report of the Board of Trade on Bankruptcy which has just been published for the year ending the 31st of December, 1896, Mr. JOHN SMITH, the Inspector-General in Bankruptcy, calls attention to the continued decrease in the number of failures. The number of receiving orders for the past four years have been respectively 4,874, 4,762, 4,396, and 4,153; and the number of deeds of arrangement registered under the Act of 1887 have been 3,938, 3,894, 3,462, and 3,271. The total reduction as compared with 1895 amounts, says Mr. SMITH, to about 5½ per cent., while the liabilities are less by nearly 9 per cent. There is, perhaps, a touch of truism in the statement that the failures which present the worst features are those which are due to financial and speculative enterprise, and it is not surprising that "a notable feature of this class of failures is the paucity of assets capable of realization and the magnitude of the liabilities incurred." It is satisfactory, however, to learn that there is a considerable decrease in the amount of insolvency under this head, the liabilities in failures due to financial and speculative enterprise being over a million in each of the years 1894 and 1895, but only £540,800 in 1896. This fact, indeed, explains the total decrease of liabilities, for under each of the other heads—ordinary trading, extravagance and gambling, and miscellaneous—there is an increase. In the opinion of Mr. SMITH the position of private traders is improving, owing to the elimination of reckless and speculative elements, though he suggests that the diminished loss in this sphere is counterbalanced by company losses arising in cases where limited liability is used as a cover for carrying on in-

solvent businesses. The comparison, however, between private traders and companies will soon be out of date if the conversion of firms into companies continues at its present rate. Limited liability may have its abuses, but it certainly is the fashion of the day.

IN REFERENCE to the current question of money-lending, Mr. SMITH mentions the attempt made by section 23 of the Bankruptcy Act, 1890, to check the recovery of excessive rates of interest. Under that section, where a debt is proved which includes interest, the interest is to be calculated for the purpose of dividend at a rate not exceeding £5 per cent. per annum, though the creditor can receive a higher rate after all the debts have been paid in full. But, unfortunately, as Mr. SMITH points out, there is an obvious way of evading this restriction. The creditor has only to obtain from the debtor from time to time renewed acceptances including capital and interest, and if he has been successful in anticipating the bankruptcy he has a new principal debt. Moreover, by devoting repayments made before bankruptcy to satisfaction of interest, he will have a respectable sum in his pocket, and at the same time keep the original debt intact for proof in bankruptcy. Mr. SMITH quotes a recent case where a debtor between March and December, 1894, obtained advances to the extent of £3,500, and, having paid back £3,500, still, according to the money-lender's proof, owed about £4,000. It remains to be seen whether future efforts of the Legislature will be effectual to stop cases such as this.

IT APPEARS that there is no possibility, even if the courts desired it, of whittling down the provisions of the statute which gives to cattle and sheep protection against the bites of dogs. The law, as is well known, refuses to impose any liability for damage done by a dog unless knowledge of his vicious propensity has been brought home to his owner—a requirement which in practice results in the rule that every dog is allowed one bite. But while the human race are thus placed outside the pale of the law, sheep and cattle have received the special attention of the Legislature. By section 1 of the Dogs Act, 1865 (28 & 29 Vict. c. 60), it is provided that the owner of every dog is to be liable in damages for injury done to any cattle or sheep by his dog, and it is not necessary for the party seeking such damages to shew a previous mischievous propensity in the dog, or the owner's knowledge of such previous propensity, or that the injury was attributable to neglect on the part of the owner. The damages are recoverable in any court of competent jurisdiction, and when the amount claimed does not exceed £5 they are recoverable in a summary way before any justice or justices sitting in petty sessions. In the recent case of *Grange v. Silcock* (ante, p. 697) it appeared that sheep had strayed into a stranger's field, and while the owner of the sheep was driving them out, the stranger's dog came upon the scene and assisted in getting rid of the trespassers. This he did with such zeal that one of the sheep was killed. The dog had acted without any instructions from his master, and the case was clearly one in which he might have expected to have a favourable construction placed upon his conduct. But the statute knows no distinction of circumstances. The words are express that the owner is to be liable in damages for injury done by his dog to any sheep, and the magistrates are bound to award the damages up to £5. The magistrates, taking this view, awarded 15s. damages and the Divisional Court (LAWRANCE and COLLINS, JJ.) have held that they were right. A dog may not even defend his master's farm against the incursions of trespassing sheep and cattle, but must leave them untouched until they can be removed by peaceable means. Human beings would be satisfied with but a fraction of the immunity accorded to these favoured animals.

EVERY CASE decided on section 3 of the Judicial Trustees Act, 1896, is interesting, for although the granting of relief under the section is left to the discretion of the court, the chance of applying under it with success will depend on the spirit in which the judges approach it. The decision of ROMER, J., in *Re Kay, Mosley v. Keyworth* will not encourage applications save in very clear cases. A testator died in July, 1894, supposed to be worth over £20,000. The executor paid forthwith a legacy

of £300 to the widow, and from time to time he made payments to the widow or the family amounting altogether to a further sum of about £600. The testator had been the manager and rent collector of certain estates; and in August, 1894, the executor paid a sum of £3,500 in respect of a claim for rents not paid over. But the owner of the estates was not satisfied, and in December, 1894, commenced an action for an account of the rents. The result of taking the accounts was that a further sum of £28,000 was found to be due, and judgment for this amount was given in April, 1896. After the date of the judgment the executor made no further payments to the family of the testator, and he applied under the above section of the Judicial Trustees Act for relief in respect of the £900 which he had paid previously. Under the circumstances this payment was a *devastavit* for which he was personally liable; but, by section 1 (2), the administration of the property of a deceased person is declared to be a trust and the executor or administrator a trustee within the meaning of the Act, and consequently relief can be given in respect of a *devastavit* exactly as in the case of a breach of trust. ROMER, J., held, however, that after the commencement of the action by the estate-owner, the executor was bound to hold his hand, and he allowed him relief only in respect of the sum of £500 which had been then already paid. Even this relief he granted with hesitation. Such hesitation it seems difficult to understand. Under the supposed circumstances of the testator's estate it would have been very harsh to have refused his family the means of support out of it. After the action had been commenced the case was different, for the amount of the liability was undetermined, and the executor knew the estate must make good whatever sum might be ascertained to be due. But even then, so long as he had no reason to suspect that the amount would seriously encroach on the estate, it is not clear that he acted unreasonably in continuing to make payments to the family.

IT IS a sound principle of law that the substance rather than the form of a transaction is to be regarded, and its latest application seems to be in *Still v. Webb* (45 W. R. 170), where it was used to defeat a claim to remuneration under the Solicitors' Remuneration Act, 1881. Leasehold property, which was held under the same lease with other property, had been put up for sale by auction under the ordinary condition that the purchaser was to accept an underlease at an apportioned rent. The property was sold for £200, and the apportioned rent was £2. According to the form in which the purchaser took his conveyance the transaction was a grant of a long lease not at a rack-rent, the consideration being partly the payment of £200 and partly the rent, and under Part II. of Schedule I. to the Act the vendor's solicitor would be entitled to the scale fee on the rent—that is, on £2—and to a further sum equal to the remuneration on a purchase at £200. The fifth rule under Part II., which gives this further sum, has been the subject of several decisions. It was held recently in *Re Horn & Francis* (45 W. R. 72) that it does not entitle the solicitor to claim the negotiating fee on a sale, but otherwise it gives him exactly the same remuneration as he could claim under Part I. of the same Schedule on a sale (*Re Robson*, 38 W. R. 556), and where the amounts involved are small he is entitled to the minimum fee in respect of each (*Re Hellard*, 44 W. R. 475). Upon this principle the vendor's solicitor in *Still v. Webb* was entitled to a minimum fee of £3 in respect of the rent and to another minimum fee of the same amount in respect of the £200, and he claimed accordingly £16. The obvious criticism upon this claim, and the criticism which STIRLING, J., made, was that the transaction was not a lease, but was a sale carried out by a well-known conveyancing expedient to avoid an apportionment of the rent about which there might be a difficulty with the superior landlord. Apparently it would have been sufficient to leave the matter here, and to place the case for purposes of remuneration under Part I., but STIRLING, J., though he did not decide the point, suggested that it might fall under Schedule II. as work for which no remuneration was provided under Schedule I. Since, however, he held that the transaction could not be treated as a lease on the ground that it was in substance a sale, the reasonable course seems to be to treat it as a sale under Schedule I., Part I.

A CURIOUS difficulty is stated to have occurred at a prosecution at Eastbourne recently under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1875 (38 & 39 Vict. c. 63). Under section 14 of the Act the person purchasing an article with the intention of having it submitted to analysis must make an offer to the seller to have the article divided into three parts, each part to be marked and sealed or fastened up in such manner as its nature will permit. One of the parts is to be delivered to the seller, one is to be submitted to the analyst, and the purchaser is to retain the third for future comparison. If the seller does not require the article to be divided into three parts in his presence, it is, under section 15, the duty of the analyst, upon receiving the article, to divide it into two parts, one of which is to be sealed or fastened up and delivered to the purchaser, "who shall retain the same for production in case proceedings shall afterwards be taken in the matter." In the case in question it appears that milk had been purchased with a view to analysis, and had been divided into three portions and placed in three bottles; but the bottle retained by the purchaser, a sanitary inspector, was subsequently broken, and though, when proceedings were instituted before the magistrates, the fragments of the bottle were forthcoming, the sample had vanished. Under these circumstances the magistrates held that the prosecution were helpless and the conclusion seems to be irresistible. Section 14 does not, like section 15, expressly mention production of the sample, but since the purchaser is required to retain it for comparison it follows that it must remain in being, and so soon as it is lost or destroyed the precautions required by the statute in the interest of the seller become impossible of observance.

MORTGAGES OF RATES.

II.

It may be useful to mention the borrowing powers upon mortgage of rates possessed by some particular local authorities. Only local authorities outside the metropolis will here be dealt with.

1. *Town or City Councils.*—By the Municipal Corporations Act, 1882, the council of a borough may borrow (section 106), on the security of the borough rate, such sums as the council from time to time think requisite for the erection of certain municipal buildings and for the purchase of sites therefor (section 105).

The consent of the Local Government Board is required (section 106 and Local Government Act, 1888, s. 72).

Where the council intend to apply to the Local Government Board for the necessary consent they must give notice of their intention to do so in manner provided by the Act, and the correspondence between the council and the board is to be open to public inspection (section 236).

The discretion given to the council as to the amount to be borrowed has the same effect, it is conceived, as an express provision excusing the mortgagee from inquiring as to the application of the mortgage money.

The Local Government Board may impose conditions as to repayment (section 112), and as to a sinking fund (section 113).

A council may also under the Act for certain purposes borrow from the Public Works Commissioners (section 120).

A council can also, with the consent of the Local Government Board, mortgage the borough rate, or the special rate applicable (if any), for the purpose of raising money for any of the following objects:

- (1) The maintenance of borough bridges (Municipal Corporations Act, 1882, s. 119).
- (2) Providing working-men's dwellings (Municipal Corporations Act, 1882, s. 111).
- (3) Acquiring land for volunteer purposes (Military Lands Act, 1892, s. 6).
- (4) Providing Public Libraries (Public Libraries Act, 1892, s. 19).
- (5) Providing technical schools (Technical Instruction Act, 1889, s. 4).
- (6) Providing fund for compensation in respect of forged transfers of stock (Forged Transfers Act, 1891, s. 1 (3)).

(7) For the discharge of certain existing debts (Municipal Corporations Act, 1882, s. 131).

(8) Providing burial grounds (Burial Act, 1854, ss. 3, 4, and 5, and Burial Act, 1857, ss. 22 and 29).

(9) Providing public baths (Baths and Wash-houses Act, 1846 to 1882).

(10) Payment of expenses in connection with diseased animals (The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878, s. 49, and the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894, s. 42).

(11) For the construction of tramways (The Tramways Act, 1870, s. 20).

Forms of mortgage and of transfer are contained in the eighth schedule to the Municipal Corporations Act, 1882; the forms are, however, optional.

A council can also borrow under the Local Loans Act, 1875, when the provisions of that Act will apply accordingly.

Where the Act conferring the borrowing power incorporates the Commissioners Clauses Act, 1847 (*e.g.*, The Tramways Act, 1870), the mortgages may be made under that Act.

2. *County Councils.*—The borrowing powers of county councils are regulated by the Local Government Act, 1888. By that Act a county council may, for the purposes therein mentioned, mortgage the county rate.

The consent of the Local Government Board is required.

Where the total debt of the county, after deducting the amount of any sinking fund, exceeds, or, if the mortgage is made, will exceed one-tenth of the annual rateable value of the property in the county the council can only borrow in pursuance of a provisional order made by the Local Government Board and confirmed by Parliament (section 69 (2)).

Where the money is required to discharge a previous loan the consent of the Local Government Board may in some cases be dispensed with (section 69 (3)).

The Act fixes a time for repayment (section 69 (5)), which is to be made either by instalments or by means of a sinking fund in accordance with the Local Loans Act, 1875.

A council cannot delegate its borrowing powers to a committee or to any joint committee (section 28 (3)).

The Act also provides that county councils may raise money which they are authorized to borrow either by the issue of county stock or by the issue of debentures or annuity certificates under the Local Loans Act, 1875, or, if special reasons exist, by mortgage in accordance with the provisions of the Public Health Act, 1875 (section 69), but where they have borrowed by means of stock they can only mortgage for a term of five years (section 69 (9)).

The purposes mentioned in the Act are (section 69 (1)):

- (a) For consolidating the debts of the county;
- (b) For purchasing any land or building any building which the council are authorized by any Act to purchase or build;
- (c) For any permanent work or other thing which the council are authorized to execute or do, and the cost of which ought in the opinion of the Local Government Board to be spread over a term of years;
- (d) For making advances to any persons or bodies of persons corporate or unincorporate in aid of the emigration or colonization of inhabitants of the county with a guarantee for repayment of such advances from any local authority in the county or the government of any county;
- (e) For any purpose for which quarter sessions or the county council are authorized by any Act to borrow.

The borrowing powers of a county council extend to any of the following objects:

- (i.) Providing allotments (Allotments Act, 1890, s. 4).
- (ii.) Providing small holdings (Small Holdings Act, 1892, s. 19).
- (iii.) Providing isolation hospitals (Isolation Hospitals Act, 1893, s. 22).
- (iv.) Providing technical instruction (Technical Instruction Act, 1889, s. 4 (4)).
- (v.) Raising any sum required for an adjustment of property or for payment of a sum awarded under an arbitration (Local Government Act, 1888, s. 62 (6)).

A county council may lend to a parish council any money which the parish council may itself borrow (Local Government Act, 1894, s. 12 (2)), and may, without the sanction of the

Local Government Board and irrespective of any limit of borrowing, raise the money by mortgage of the county rate or otherwise, but the Local Government Board may impose conditions.

The purposes for which quarter sessions were authorized to borrow included the following:

- (i.) Bridges (4 & 5 Vict. c. 49, ss. 1, 2, 3; and the County Bridges Loans Extension Act, 1880, s. 2).
- (ii.) Contagious diseases (animals) (The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878, s. 49).
- (iii.) Judges, lodgings (The County Buildings Act, 1826, and the Judges, Lodgings Act, 1839).
- (iv.) Lunatic asylums (16 & 17 Vict. c. 97, ss. 48, 49-52).
- (v.) Police station-houses (The County Police Act, 1840, s. 22).
- (vi.) Purposes connected with the Militia (17 & 18 Vict. c. 105, ss. 5-8).
- (vii.) Prisons (40 & 41 Vict. c. 21, ss. 16, 46, 47, 61).
- (viii.) Reformatories (37 & 38 Vict. c. 47, ss. 2, 3, 4).
- (ix.) Shire or county halls (The County Buildings Act, 1826, 1837, and 1847).

3. *Parish Councils.*—By the Local Government Act, 1894, a parish council may for the purposes therein mentioned mortgage the poor rate (section 12).

The powers are conferred by reference to the provisions of the Public Health Act, 1875, but it is conceived that a parish council may nevertheless borrow by the issue of debentures or annuity certificates under the Local Loans Act, 1875, being a local authority within the definition contained in that Act.

The sanction of the parish meeting, the county council, and the Local Government Board is required (sections 11 and 12 (1)). The total sum which may be borrowed is not to exceed one-half of the assessable value of all assessable property within the parish (section 12).

The purposes authorized by the Act are:

- (a) For purchasing any land or building any buildings which the council are authorized to purchase or build.
- (b) For any purpose for which the council are authorized to borrow under the adoptive Acts.
- (c) For any permanent work or other thing which the council are authorized to execute or do, and the cost of which ought in the opinion of the county council and the Local Government Board to be spread over a term of years.

As to land which a council are authorized to purchase, and buildings which they are authorized to build, see sections 6 and 8.

The Acts referred to as the adoptive Acts are (section 7):

- (a) The Lighting and Watching Act, 1833.
- (b) The Baths and Wash-houses Acts, 1816 to 1882.
- (c) The Burial Acts, 1852 to 1885.
- (d) The Public Improvements Act, 1860.
- (e) The Public Libraries Act, 1892.

and the Act makes the parish council the authority for their execution (section 7 (7)). A parish council cannot borrow for the purposes of any of the adoptive Acts except as the Local Government Act provides—that is, by mortgage of the poor rates; but the charge for the purpose of any of the adoptive Acts is ultimately to be on the rate applicable to the purpose of the particular adoptive Act (section 12 (3)).

THE CIVIL JUDICIAL STATISTICS FOR 1895.

THE Civil Judicial Statistics are still a year behindhand. Master MACDONELL, the editor, consoles himself with the reflection that the Judicial Statistics of some other countries appear even later than those for England and Wales. France and Italy have not, as yet, got beyond 1894, while the last statistics published for Germany and Austria are for the year 1893. But the defect, so far as concerns this country, is on the point of being remedied. The volume for 1896, the preface states, is in course of preparation, and will probably appear about the end of the year. Subsequently it may be hoped the statistics will be issued regularly in the course of the year following that to which they refer. It is only fair, however, to point out that the great number of details now included in the

returns, and the skilful manner in which they are marshalled, make it no easy matter to secure at the same time promptitude of publication.

The general results of the present returns are summarized in the preface, the method adopted being to give the figures for 1895, for 1894, and also the annual average for the years 1891-95. The total number of appeals entered shows little variation, the figures being respectively 1,187, 1,167, and 1,196; but these are apportioned between the Privy Council, the House of Lords, the Court of Appeal, and the High Court, and the items for these different courts present some interesting features. The Privy Council remains nearly stationary, but the House of Lords appeals were 92 for 1895 against 58 for 1894, and those to the Court of Appeal 619 against 548. On the other hand the appeals to the High Court fell from 477 to 395. The appeals heard and determined showed corresponding variations in the Court of Appeal (550 for 1895 to 494 for 1894) and in the High Court (323 to 425), but in the House of Lords, notwithstanding the increase in the entries, only 38 causes were determined as against 49 in 1894.

The total proceedings commenced in the High Court show a marked decrease—77,749 for 1895 as against 81,673 for 1894 and 82,079 the average for 1891-95—the first of these figures shewing a decrease of over 5 per cent. as compared with the last. In the Chancery Division the actions and matters begun in 1895 were 7,097 and in the Queen's Bench Division 69,227. Both figures show a decrease, the difference being greatest in the Queen's Bench Division writs issued in the Central Office, in which the decrease is more than 8 per cent. In divorce the tendency is the other way, the figures being 735 for 1895, 704 for 1894, and 689 for the preceding annual average, though the suits actually determined tell a different story. Only 549 divorces suits were determined in 1895, against 980 for 1894 and 915 for the preceding average. In 1894, however, two additional judges were employed to clear off arrears. As usual, the causes in the High Court actually heard and determined were only a small fraction of those commenced—namely, 3,738 for 1895 against 4,398 for 1894, the average of the five years 1891-95 being 4,241.

In the inferior courts the county courts constitute the dominant factor, the matters commenced there in 1895 being 1,130,274 in number. This does not differ materially from the numbers for previous years. Of other inferior courts the most important are the Mayor's Court, London, and the Salford Hundred Court with respectively 10,085 and 13,464 matters. The matters actually heard and determined in the county courts were 401,667.

The above figures are taken from the summaries presented by Master MACDONELL in the preface. Turning to the tables themselves, it appears that in the case of appeals to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council a good many additional details have been introduced. The particulars of the appeals, including a short statement of their subject-matter, are given separately for each court from which appeals come. Of the 109 appeals from India pending at the commencement of 1895 of entered during the year, the Bengal High Court easily heads the list with 58; the North-West Provinces send 27; and Oudh 11. Colonial courts send 73, of which 18 are from Canada and 35 from Australasia. Of the 56 cases which were actually heard during the year, in 31 the judgment of the inferior court was affirmed, in 23 it was reversed, and in 2 it was varied. In the House of Lords 38 appeals were adjudicated upon, and in 26 the appeal was dismissed, in the other 12 it was allowed. As might be expected, the chances of success upon an appeal to the Privy Council are greater than in the House of Lords. An interesting table gives the time occupied by the 38 appeals in the House of Lords. Reckoning from the date of the order appealed from, 6 were decided within 6 months, 11 between 6 and 12 months, 19 between 1 and 2 years, and 2 ran into the third year. The costs brought in for taxation in the Privy Council and the House of Lords were £21,524 and £12,913 respectively; the amounts allowed were £17,661 and £10,306. The tables for the Court of Appeal are much more meagre, and the result of the appeals from the Chancery and Queen's Bench Divisions are not given. To judge from bankruptcy and admiralty matters the chances of success are not great. Out of 30 bankruptcy appeals disposed of, in 22 the judgment appealed from was affirmed; and out of 19 admiralty matters, in 16 the same result followed.

The tables for the High Court are more voluminous, and many details appear for the first time in this volume. Thus for the Chancery Division the figures include the proceedings originating in district registries. In the Queen's Bench Division details are given as to the work at Judges' Chambers, including the appeals to the judge and the result, and the number and results of the actions set down in the list of the Commercial Court, which began to sit in March, 1896, are stated. Of the total number of 7,097 matters begun in the Chancery Division, 3,335 were commenced by writ, 1,095 by originating administration summonses, and 2,427 by other originating summonses. Other miscellaneous modes of commencing proceedings included 212 originating petitions. Some idea of the amount of business done in chambers may be gathered from the table of proceed-

ings before the masters, &c. The summonses, other than originating summons, were 15,764; the number of receivers' accounts passed were 1,123, the receipts therein being £4,586,973 and the disbursements £3,955,800; other accounts passed were 893, the corresponding figures being £4,983,919 and £4,327,610; and 460 sales of estates under orders of court realized £1,100,596. The judicial work of the division did not fall greatly behindhand during the year. At the beginning of 1895 291 actions were awaiting trial and 715 were set down during the year, making a total of 1,006. Of these 485 were heard and determined; and 190 were otherwise disposed of, leaving 331 pending at the end of the year. The total of the costs brought in for taxation was £1,045,501 under 8,874 bills, and the amount allowed was £883,032. In winding-up the petitions presented for compulsory orders were 136 as against 217 in 1894, and an annual average for 1891-95 of 196. The compulsory orders made were 58, and the supervision orders, 22. The result of the taxation in company matters shows a less disproportion than elsewhere between the amount brought in and the amount allowed. In winding-up matters and in debenture-holders' actions the amounts brought in were respectively £33,810 and £13,768; the amounts allowed were £31,768 and £12,526.

The tables for the Queen's Bench Division shew in detail the nature and results of the actions tried in London and on circuit. The total amount recovered in the 2,470 actions disposed of was £430,880. These figures shew a great decrease as compared with previous years. In 1894 4,960 actions produced £706,563, and the annual average for 1891-95 was 5,098 actions and £736,506. Further tables shew how the £430,880 recovered in 1895 is made up. The amount recovered on circuit was £80,211 and in the Commercial Court £50,165. Order 14 produced the £37,859. Of the 1,029 actions entered for trial on circuit, the Northern circuit heads the list with 326, the North-Eastern has 220, the Midland 177, and the Western 94. An elaborate table gives the amount and the disposal of business at each assize town.

A new feature has been introduced in this volume in respect to bills of sale. These are analyzed, and the number and amount for each county stated; the total number for England and Wales for 1895 was 8,988, inclusive of re-registrations, as against 9,900 in 1894, and the amount was £721,717.

The table of the number of days the judges of the Queen's Bench Division sat bears witness, as in the last volume, to the industry of Mr. Justice HAWKINS. Even if from his total of 276 we strike off 29 for his attendance as vacation judge, he is still left a long way ahead of any of his colleagues. The next is Sir ARTHUR CHARLES, with an attendance of 216 days; but VAUGHAN WILLIAMS, J., and the Lord Chief Justice are close behind.

In the returns as to divorce there are now given particulars of the occupations and professions of the husbands who are parties to the proceedings. The table for 1895, as the editor remarks in the preface, gives no countenance to the idea that only certain classes of society are petitioners. The list includes farmers (16), builders, carpenters, &c. (30), merchant seamen and officers (21), coachmen, cabmen, carters, &c. (15), merchants (12), clerks (38), commercial travellers (12), publicans (21), soldiers and naval seamen (18), and doctors (16). The decrees for dissolution of marriage in 1895 were 478, as against 337 in 1894, and an annual average of 391 for the years 1891-95; but it does not appear why the decrees for 1894 and the previous years were so few compared to the causes actually tried, the number of which has been noticed above.

The volume includes also copious statistics as to county courts—the population of each county court town and circuit being now given—and other inferior courts, and also as to ecclesiastical courts, merchant shipping inquiries, &c. We are glad to see that it is intended to preface the next volume—that for 1896—with a general introduction. The introduction which Master MACDONELL wrote for the statistics for 1894 was a very useful and interesting feature of the volume.

REVIEWS.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

On the Study of Law Reports. By SHOWELL ROGERS, M.A., LL.D. (Reprinted from the *Law Quarterly Review*, July, 1897.) Stevens & Sons (Limited).

A correspondent, writing to the *Times*, says: A considerable outcry is at present being raised about the arrears of business in the Queen's Bench Division, but it will be found at the reopening of the Courts in October next that there will be very heavy lists of witness actions for disposal in the Chancery Division, as but little progress was made with that class of work during the late sittings. In order to lighten these lists several patent and trade-mark cases were transferred to the Queen's Bench Division for trial some time since.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE LAND TRANSFER ACT.

[To the Editor of the *Solicitors' Journal*.]

Sir,—The Yorkshire solicitors cannot but be gratified with the complimentary terms in which you speak of them in your issue of the 7th inst. respecting this matter.

At the same time I think I may say that the profession in the provinces generally (without excluding Yorkshire) recognize the fact that for upwards of twenty years the London Council have fought this question almost single-handed on behalf of the whole country with great spirit and ability, and at a sacrifice of both time and money for which they will get little, if any, acknowledgment.

But in Yorkshire whilst we felt that there might be no further claim on the London Council to continue active opposition, there was still a feeling that they had not only stultified themselves, but had acted without due discretion in agreeing with the Lord Chancellor to support a Bill which in principle they have had sufficient reasons for opposing for the past twenty years. This one fact may be looked upon as the primary cause of the action of the Yorkshire solicitors.

I scarcely agree that a trial of the Act in the administrative county of London will constitute a fair one. Property owners in that area are resident within easy distance of the Land Transfer Office, whereas in the area of, say, the North Riding of Yorkshire the journeys taken and the correspondence passing between the town wherein the property being dealt with is situate and the town wherein the transfer registry may be situate would involve both trouble, delay, and cost. Moreover, I doubt if London comprises such a variety of property as will be found in the county of Middlesex, and whether such a number of small property owners exist there as will be found in the county of Middlesex or the West Riding of the county of York. But there may be a reason why the whole county of Middlesex is not selected as the first area in the fact that the Government obtain from it considerable emoluments through the Registry of Deeds Office, and, whilst professing to benefit the property owners at the expense of solicitors by the passing of an Act of Parliament, they are not equally eager to benefit that class by relieving them from a burden of taxation which helps to replenish the Government exchequer.

It is remarkable that professed reformers with regard to the transfer of land have apparently totally ignored the two matters which real reformers have always suggested require primary attention—viz., the abolition of the law of primogeniture and the assimilation of the law with regard to real estate as nearly as possible to that relating to personal estate, and the reduction of the various kinds of tenure into one class. The Government have avoided the first matter of reform and have added another to the already sufficiently numerous methods of dealing with real estate.

ARTHUR MIDDLETON,
President Leeds Law Society.

Calverley Chambers, Victoria-square, Leeds, August 12.

[We regret that this letter was received too late for publication last week.—ED. S. J.]

CROSSING CHEQUES TO ACCOUNT OF PAYEE.

[To the Editor of the *Solicitors' Journal*.]

Sir,—In reply to "L. W. L.'s" criticism of the *National Bank v. Silke* and of my "view" of that case, I beg to point out that the real issue there was whether the bank were "holders in due course," and therefore unaffected by the defect in the payee's title.

If they were merely transferees of a transferable but not negotiable cheque they would have held subject to that defect, and could not be "holders in due course," as they were decided to be.

The decision was therefore that the bank were holders in due course of a negotiable cheque. That is, they held the cheque for their own benefit free from any trust or relation of agency towards the payee. It follows, of course, that they would hold the proceeds in the same right, free from any obligation to account for the same to the payee.

When Lindley, L.J., said of the words "account payee" that "they amount to nothing more than a direction to the plaintiffs to carry the amount of the cheque to Moriarty's account when they have received it," he did not say, and could not have meant, that such a direction would be binding on them after they had acquired the ownership of the cheque. That would be inconsistent and absurd. "L. W. L.'s" suggestion that such a crossing as in *National Bank v. Silke*, taken together with the indorsement of the cheque by the payee, may amount to a "restrictive indorsement," like "pay D. for the account of X," will not hold water. For (1) the crossing was made by the drawer, who was not the holder of the cheque, and

could not indorse it; (2) it could not be read as part of the payee's indorsement, not being written by him or his authority, and not being in any way connected with his indorsement. I agree that one way of securing that the cheque shall be paid to the account of the person for whom it is intended is that suggested by L. W. L.—viz., drawing to order of drawer, and indorsing restrictively "pay the N. Bank for account of" the person intended. But that method is available only when the payee's banker is known.

Lincoln's-inn, August 19.

J. A. SCULLY.

CASES OF THE WEEK.

Before the Vacation Judge.

NAISH v. ODY. 18th August.

PARTNERSHIP—RECEIVER—DISSOLUTION—CONFLICT OF EVIDENCE—ARBITRATION CLAUSE IN PARTNERSHIP ARTICLES—MOTION TO STAY PROCEEDINGS—FORM OF ORDER.

In this case there were two motions, the first being upon behalf of the plaintiff, Mr. Thomas Matthew Naish, for the appointment of a receiver of the property and effects of the partnership business heretofore carried on by the plaintiff and defendant at 63, Victoria-street, Bristol, under the style of "Naish & Co.," and to manage the same, and that such receiver might collect and get in such assets, property, and effects. The second motion was upon behalf of the defendant, that further proceedings might be stayed pursuant to section 4 of the Arbitration Act, 1889. In support of the plaintiff's motion it was stated that on the 18th of July, 1896, articles of partnership were entered into for the term of seven years under the style of "Naish & Co." between the plaintiff, Arthur Rodd, and the defendant. A balance-sheet was prepared in December, 1896, and for that purpose stock was taken by Arthur Rodd and the plaintiff with the help of the assistants in the warehouse, particulars being entered in the stocktaking book. In the month of February last Arthur Rodd retired in consequence of difficulties which had arisen between him, the plaintiff, and the defendant, and a deed of dissolution was executed. Thenceforward up to the 5th of August, 1897, the business was conducted by the plaintiff and defendant under the firm of "Naish & Co." without any articles of partnership or any written or verbal agreement as to the terms upon which the trading was carried on. In June, 1897, the defendant informed the plaintiff that the stocktaking by Arthur Rodd and himself in December, 1896, was, as they well knew, fictitious, and, further, that they had by misrepresentation induced him to enter the firm, and that he, the plaintiff, must consider that he was no longer a partner, but that he could have a situation as a traveller. It was believed that the defendant had taken stock shortly before June, 1897. Upon the 5th of August a notice of expulsion from the firm was served upon the plaintiff by the defendant, and since that date the defendant had refused to allow him to interfere in any way with the partnership business. The defendant had in addition closed the firm account at Stuckey's Banking Co. (Limited), Bristol, and had opened an account there in his own name, into which he was paying and dealing with partnership moneys. Having regard to the charges made by the defendant against him, the plaintiff found it impossible to continue to trade with the defendant, and it was necessary that a receiver and manager of the partnership assets and business should be appointed to take possession thereof, and that the partnership business should be wound up. Upon behalf of the defendant it was said that by the deed of dissolution the partnership was only dissolved so far as Arthur Rodd was concerned. Further, a conversation took place at the time of the execution of the deed, at which the plaintiff stated that the existing partnership articles were sufficient and would save the expense of the new ones. There was a provision in the partnership articles that, if any question should arise whether circumstances had arisen which authorized the exercise of the power of expulsion, it should be referred to arbitration. Upon behalf of the plaintiff it was said in reply that the plaintiff denied that he at any time agreed that the business should, as regarded himself and the defendant, be continued upon the terms of the original articles of partnership.

BYRNE, J.—There is a conflict of evidence as to whether it was agreed that the articles of partnership of July, 1896, should continue, and I cannot now decide that question. Nothing would be gained by staying the action, and the defendant's motion to stay will stand over till the trial. As to the plaintiff's motion, the case is a proper one for a receiver. The defendant has excluded the plaintiff altogether. If the parties can agree as to a proper person to be appointed receiver, his name may be inserted in the order. If not, there must be the usual reference to chambers.—COUNSEL, *Dunham*; T. B. Napier. SOLICITORS, G. Reader & Co., for David Johnstone, Bristol; Similes & Co., for Lawrence & Co., Bristol.

[Reported by J. E. ALDOUS, Barrister-at-Law.]

DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE CO. (LIM.) v. THE WEDGE PNEUMATIC TYRE CO. 18th August.

PATENT—INFRINGEMENT—CERTIFICATE THAT VALIDITY OF PATENT WAS IN QUESTION IN FORMER ACTION—INJUNCTION.

Motion upon behalf of the plaintiffs, the Dunlop Pneumatic Tyre Co. (Limited) and the Pneumatic Tyre Co. (Limited), that the defendants, their servants, and agents might be restrained until the trial of the action or further order from infringing the letters patent No. 16,783 of 1890, granted to William Enkine Bartlett, of which the plaintiffs are owners,

or selling pneumatic tyres of the same construction as those described in the specification of the said letters patent, or only colourably differing therefrom. Certificates that the validity of the letters patent had come in question were granted in two former actions.

BYRNE, J., granted an interlocutory injunction, the plaintiffs giving the usual undertaking in damages.—COUNSEL, G. W. Gordon; W. Baker. SOLICITORS, J. B. & F. Purchase; Shaw, Tremellen, & Kirkman, for J. G. Bulman, Leicester.

[Reported by J. E. ALDOUS, Barrister-at-Law.]

POWELL v. FLATHER. 18th August.

PRACTICE—INJUNCTION TO RESTRAIN SALE OF ARTICLE—NO EVIDENCE OF SALE OF SPECIFIC ARTICLE—FORM OF ORDER.

This was a motion upon behalf of Mr. William Powell (trading as Goodall, Backhouse, & Co.) that the defendant, Mr. S. Flather, of 3, Rutland-street, Chorlton-on-Medlock, Manchester, might be restrained until judgment or further order from representing contrary to the fact that he is in possession of and is able to communicate the secret recipe belonging to the plaintiff and from which the plaintiff manufactures and sells the sauce known as "Yorkshire Relish," and also from selling or advertising or representing any recipe as being a recipe for "Yorkshire Relish" which is not in accordance with the secret recipe under which the plaintiff manufactures and sells the sauce known as "Yorkshire Relish," or from selling or advertising or offering for sale any sauce not being of the plaintiff's manufacture or the recipe for any sauce under the name of "Yorkshire Relish" or otherwise so as to represent or induce the belief that such recipe is the same as the plaintiff's secret recipe.

BYRNE, J.—There will be no injunction against selling the sauce since that is unnecessary, there being no evidence that the defendant has sold the sauce. The injunction will be in the terms of the rest of the notice of motion.—COUNSEL, W. H. Lees. SOLICITOR, J. S. Salaman.

[Reported by J. E. ALDOUS, Barrister-at-Law.]

CASES OF LAST SITTINGS.

High Court—Queen's Bench Division.

Re A SOLICITOR, Ex parte THE INCORPORATED LAW SOCIETY. Div. Court. 6th August.

SOLICITOR—MISCONDUCT—GIVING VERBAL EVIDENCE TO A GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL OF IDENTITY OF A PERSON WHO WAS IN FACT A STRANGER TO THE SOLICITOR—PUNISHMENT—DISCRETION OF COURT—MITIGATING CIRCUMSTANCES—SOLICITORS ACT, 1888 (51 & 52 VICT. c. 65), s. 13.

Application to strike a solicitor off the Rolls. In this case the charge against the respondent was that he falsely represented to the Assistant Paymaster-General that he was able to identify one B. as the person entitled to receive a certain sum out of the Chancery Division of the court whereas B. was quite unknown to him. The Statutory Committee of the Incorporated Law Society found that the charge was proved and that the respondent had been guilty of the professional misconduct alleged. Counsel in support of the application said that in this case the money in fact had not been paid to the wrong person, which was a circumstance that no doubt would have considerable weight with their lordships. He then pointed out the great importance of protecting officials of public departments, with whom rested the responsibility of paying out money to persons entitled to receive it, from wilfully untrue or careless representations made by solicitors purporting to be in a position to speak to the identity of the person applying for payment. The facts in this case were as follow: B. was entitled to the balance of a fund in court of about £13. In February he received a notice from the solicitors acting in the matter that a cheque for this balance was lying for him in the office of the Paymaster-General. On application at the office, B. was told by the clerk that he must be identified by a solicitor before the cheque would be handed to him. B. then left the office, but in the passage met the respondent's clerk, who asked him what he wanted, and upon hearing that he required a solicitor brought the respondent to him, who witnessed B.'s signature. Mr. Lewis, the Assistant Paymaster-General, asked B. if he knew the respondent before that morning, and he replied, "No." Mr. Lewis then asked the respondent if he knew B. before that morning, and he replied, "No," and shewed Mr. Lewis the notice which had been sent by the solicitors to B. Mr. Lewis was not satisfied, however, and did not pay over the money. At this interview (but at what period is not clear) the respondent said that the solicitors in the matter had communicated with him that he might expect a call from B. for the purpose of being identified. This statement was admittedly untrue, but the respondent when before the committee said that he well knew the handwriting of the solicitor's clerk who had written the letter to B., and that he had satisfied himself by interrogation of B. and his wife that B. was the person entitled to the money. Counsel on behalf of the respondent said after the finding of the committee he could only plead certain facts in mitigation of punishment. The complainant admitted that after careful inquiry he had failed to find that the respondent had on any other occasion identified any one of whom he had no personal knowledge. The solicitor was admitted in 1869, and had held several posts of importance. He was a commissioner to administer oaths and authorised by the Admiralty to take bail bonds, and this was the first stain upon his professional career. He had come to the opinion that B. was the person he represented himself to be, and that opinion was strengthened by the fact that he knew

the handwriting of the solicitor's clerk who had written to B. to apply for the money. It was true that for attesting B.'s signature he would have been entitled to charge a fee of 6s. 8d., but that could not be urged against him as a motive for telling the untruth that he had received information from the firm of solicitors that B. might call upon him that morning. It was a statement made, he submitted, on the spur of the moment from a good-natured desire to save B. further trouble in obtaining this payment, and not with the hope of getting any pecuniary advantage for himself. Such a plea he knew was no defence, but the fact he hoped might mitigate the severity of the sentence that the court ought to pass upon him. His client regretted the incident extremely and threw himself on the mercy of the court.

LAWRENCE, J.—In this case there can be no doubt whatever that the offence of which the respondent was charged was committed by him. It is a most improper thing for any solicitor to go to the Paymaster-General's office for the purpose of identifying a man whom he does not really know. From the replies to the questions he put, Mr. Lewis became suspicious, and the solicitor then backed up his statements, which before had been true enough, so long as what he said was unchallenged, with a downright untruth. He had no right to go to the office at all for the purpose of identifying B., however much he was satisfied in his own mind that B. was in fact the proper person to receive payment. In my opinion it is impossible to express in language sufficiently strong the impropriety of such conduct on the part of any solicitor. Mr. Candy very properly only pleaded circumstances in mitigation of punishment, and did not attempt to defend his client's action. A solicitor cannot be too careful in all matters of this kind where his assistance is required by a public officer, and where, as he must perfectly well know, the very fact that he is a solicitor is a ground in itself for them to place confidence in his statements in a way that they would not do if the same statements were made by a layman. Taking the whole of the circumstances into consideration, and taking a most lenient view of the matter, I think, if the solicitor pays all the costs of the inquiry before the statutory committee—coupled with the disgrace he has undergone in having the matter brought publicly into court—that the solicitor will be sufficiently punished to make him more careful in future, and we ought not under the circumstances to order his name to be struck off the Rolls.

COLLINS, J.—I am of the same opinion.

The order of the court was that the application of the Law Society should be dismissed, the solicitor being directed to pay both the costs of the inquiry before the statutory committee and the costs of the application in court.—COUNSELL, *Hollans*; Candy, Q.C., and Calvert. SOLICITORS, E. W. Williamson; *The Respondent*.

[Reported by ESKINE REID, Barrister-at-Law.]

LAW SOCIETIES. INCORPORATED LAW SOCIETY. VICTORIA PENSION FUND.

	£	s.	d.
Amount acknowledged last week	8,146	9	0
Per Philip E. Mather, Newcastle-upon-Tyne:			
R. R. Dees, Newcastle-upon-Tyne	25	0	0
Wilkinson & Marshall, "	10	10	0
H. C. Harvey, "	10	10	0
Cooper & Goodger, "	10	10	0
T. G. Gibson, "	5	5	0
J. A. D. Shipley, "	5	5	0
Philip E. Mather, "	5	5	0
J. A. Philpott, "	5	5	0
Sept. G. Ward, "	5	5	0
A. H. Dickinson, "	3	3	0
Joseph Denison, "	3	3	0
Dransfield & Eldon, "	2	2	0
Robert Dickinson, "	2	2	0
J. E. Miller, "	2	2	0
Fred. Emley, "	2	2	0
Benson & Corder, "	2	2	0
J. G. Aitchison, "	2	2	0
"Lex," "	2	2	0
Featherstone Fenwick, "	2	2	0
Francis & Bates, "	2	2	0
W. H. Wilson, "	2	2	0
J. D. Walker, "	2	2	0
W. G. Robson, "	1	1	0
D. M. Macdonald, "	1	1	0
A. Balkwill, "	1	1	0
D. E. Stanford, "	1	1	0
J. W. Barker, "	1	1	0
Vincent Thompson, "	1	1	0
Shortt, Fenwick, & Grey, "	1	1	0
J. H. Ingledew, "	1	1	0
W. J. S. and J. A. S. Scott, "	1	1	0
E. E. Charlton, "	1	1	0
H. W. Sample, "	1	1	0
F. G. Lund, "	1	1	0
J. E. Melkie, "	1	1	0
W. Daggett, "	1	1	0
D. M. Dodd, "	1	1	0
Henry Ingledew, "	1	1	0

H. E. Richardson, "	1	1	0
J. R. Roberts, "	1	1	0
H. B. Thompson, "	1	1	0
George Parsons, "	1	1	0
Booth & Lazenby, "	1	1	0
J. H. Brown, jun., "	1	1	0
Maughan & Hall, "	1	1	0
Louis C. Ridley, "	1	1	0
Letch, Dodd, Bramwell, & Bell, North Shields	3	3	0
J. M. Moore (President of the Newcastle-upon-Tyne Law Society), South Shields	10	10	0
T. Tinley Dale, "	2	2	0
W. A. Armstrong, "	2	2	0
T. G. Mabane, "	2	2	0
A. J. Brown, "	1	1	0
R. Purvis, sen., "	1	1	0
W. S. Young, "	1	1	0
J. M. Smith, "	1	1	0
W. E. O. Scott, "	1	1	0
W. A. Hedwith, "	1	1	0
J. H. Rennoldson, "	1	1	0
H. A. Paynter, Alnwick "	1	1	0
W. T. Hindmarsh "	1	1	0
Wilson, Ormsby, & Cadle, Durham	6	6	0
T. Maddison, "	5	5	0
Ralph Simey, "	5	5	0
W. Lisle, "	5	0	0
J. Patrick, "	1	1	0
H. Swinburne, Gateshead "	2	2	0
T. Lambert, "	2	2	0
J. A. Dixon, "	2	2	0
F. Brumel, Morpeth "	1	1	0
Guthrie & Guthrie, Blyth "	1	1	0
S. Sanderson, Berwick-on-Tweed "	5	0	0

£8,349 9 0

ANNUAL REPORT.

The following are further extracts from the Annual Report of the Council:—

Other professional matters.—During the past year five solicitors who were convicted of various offences have, on the application of the society, been struck off the roll, and two applications are waiting to be heard. An order for attachment has been made against an unqualified person for acting as a solicitor. Convictions under section 12 of the Solicitors Act, 1874, have been obtained against twelve unqualified persons; and in others proceedings have been abandoned on payment of costs by the defendants. Many applications for the renewal of certificates which had been allowed to lapse for more than one year have been considered and dealt with according to circumstances. Appeals against the refusal of the Council to authorize the renewal of certificates have been heard by the Matter of the Rolls, but in every case his lordship upheld the Council's decision. The Council have found it necessary to oppose several applications for restoration to the rolls, with the result that the Master of the Rolls declined to make any order on them. Proceedings were taken against a solicitor for acting as a commissioner for oaths without having a certificate to practise. The case was tried at the Central Criminal Court, the defendant was found guilty, and the judge, taking the circumstances into consideration, severely censured the defendant, and imposed a fine of £10. Communications have passed between the Council and the Commissioners of Inland Revenue upon the subject of a firm of house agents filling up a blank form of an agreement for lease under seal. The document was on a printed form adapted for general use, and had not been printed specially for the firm in question, and the Commissioners at first suggested that the filling up of such a form did not amount to preparing an instrument within the meaning of section 44 of the Stamp Act, 1891. The Council, however, were successful in inducing the Commissioners to modify their opinion. The Commissioners now state that in future they will regard the filling up of a form such as that in question as a contravention of the Act, it being understood that they reserve to themselves full discretion to decline to prosecute either when the evidence is not, in their opinion, satisfactory, or when the offence is a casual or an unintentional one. The Commissioners censured the house agents in the case brought forward.

Land Transfer.—The Government Bill now before Parliament is framed on lines very different from those of its predecessors. The principle of compulsion is maintained; but in the first instance it is to be applied, by way of experiment, to one county only, subject to the veto of the county council, and is not to be applied to any other county until after the expiration of three years from the date of the experimental application, unless the county council formally requests its application. The Bill provides that the instruments to be used in the Registry are to be within the provisions of the Stamp Act, 1891, imposing penalties on unqualified persons who for fee or reward prepare instruments relating to real or personal estate. The clauses providing for an experimental area, an experimental period, the concurrence of the county council, and applying the Stamp Act, 1891, to the preparation of deeds in the Land Registry, were introduced by the Lord Chancellor as part of an arrangement for securing the society's support of the Bill. It is an essential part of the arrangement that the amendments shall be maintained. While the Council still held to their opinion that the compulsory registration of land would not confer the benefits claimed by its advocates, they saw that the leaders of

both parties in Parliament were favourable to it, and that among the general public there was an idea that registration would both simplify and cheapen the transfer of land. It has never been the practice of this society to resist measures deemed to be for the public benefit, except so far as to prevent crude and hasty legislation, and their action hitherto in opposing Bills having for their object the compulsory registration of land has been justified by the amendments and additions now introduced. The decision of the Council had the support of the Associated Provincial Law Societies, which, at their annual meeting held at the Society's Hall on the 12th of March, 1897, passed the following resolution: "That the clauses of the Land Transfer Bill imposing compulsory registration be opposed unless the following modifications can be obtained: (1) A definite restriction in the Bill itself of the area within which compulsion may be applied. (2) The (a) initiative, or (b) consent of county councils as a condition of the application of compulsory registration. (3) The lapse of a definite experimental period before the area in which compulsion may have been applied is extended. (4) A restriction of the power of practising in the Land Registry for reward to solicitors." The Bill prepared by Mr. Wolstenholme on the instructions of the Council, having for its object to make the title to the land approximate, as nearly as circumstances permit, to the title to stock, has been introduced in the House of Lords by Lord Davey, and read a second time.

Solicitors' Magistracy Bill.—A Bill to enable solicitors of the High Court to act as county justices, notwithstanding that they carry on business in the county, has again been prepared by the society, and has been presented to the House of Commons by Sir A. K. Rollit. Many country law societies lodged petitions in favour of the Bill.

County Courts (Right of Audience) Bill.—It was stated in last year's report that the Council had prepared a Bill to enable managing clerks who are duly qualified solicitors to appear for their principals in county courts, but that the Council had decided to postpone its introduction until this year. After consideration the Council decided to confine the Bill to the one object of enabling managing clerks to appear. The Bill, as so altered, has been introduced in the House of Lords by Lord Macnaghten. The Council regret that the General Council of the Bar decided to oppose the Bill. It may be mentioned that the County Courts Bill of 1879, which passed the House of Lords, contained a clause similar to that in the present Bill, and that the principle for which the Council is contending was adopted by the Government in the Finance Act of 1876 so far as to enable a solicitor employed by the Solicitor of Inland Revenue to appear in county courts in Revenue cases.

Colonial Solicitors.—At the request of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, a Bill approved by him has been introduced at the instance of the society for the purpose of consolidating and amending the law relating to the admission of Colonial solicitors in England and of English solicitors in the Colonies, and is intended to make the conditions of admission uniform so far as circumstances will allow.

Accommodation for solicitors in the new buildings proposed to be erected at the Old Bailey.—In November last the Council were informed that plans had been prepared for the erection of new courts at the Old Bailey. The plans were inspected, and it was suggested that provision should be made to accommodate solicitors with a reading room, writing room, and luncheon room, and that it would be convenient if a room were set apart on the ground floor for the deposit, if the trial lasted for more than one day, of books, plans, and models. The Council have been informed that the matter will receive the careful consideration of the City Law Commissioners.

County courts.—A mixed committee, consisting of members of the Council and members of the Society not on the Council, appointed in pursuance of a resolution of the Society on the 31st of January, 1895, has sat from time to time, and has had under consideration important matters affecting the jurisdiction and procedure of county courts, including court fees, the scale of costs allowed to solicitors, and the establishment of a central office for the metropolitan county courts. The committee has also had under consideration the County Court Rules of 1897, and in a report thereon, adopted by the Council, protested strongly against imposing needless restrictions on plaintiffs and a liability to deposit in court a sum sufficient to cover the expenses of defendants residing out of the jurisdiction. The report was forwarded to the Lord Chancellor, and, in the result, the rules in question have been rescinded. Some rules proposed to be substituted therefor are now receiving the consideration of the Council. The committee's first report on the main questions submitted to them is in type, and the Council have provisionally approved it; but, pending the discussion on the substituted rules, it has been considered desirable to postpone the presentation of the report.

Judicial Trustees Act, 1896.—The Lord Chancellor invited suggestions from the Council as to the rules to be made under this Act, and a report containing such suggestions was prepared and submitted to his lordship.

Life Assurance (Payment into Court) Act, 1896.—It was referred to the Council by the Lord Chancellor to make suggestions for Rules under this Act. The rules prepared by them were in substance adopted, with the exception of a rule enabling insurance companies to deduct their costs of paying money into court. The omission will largely interfere with the usefulness of the Act.

WARNING TO INTENDING HOUSE PURCHASERS AND LESSEES.—Before purchasing or renting a house, have the Sanitary Arrangements thoroughly Examined, Tested, and Reported Upon by an Expert from Messrs. Carter Bros., 65, Victoria-street, Westminster. Fee quoted on receipt of full particulars. (Established 21 years.)—[ADVT.]

LEGAL NEWS.

OBITUARY.

The death is announced of Mr. THOMAS HARDWICK COWIE, Q.C. Mr. Cowie was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple in 1845, was Advocate-General of Bengal from 1858 to 1861, and became a Q.C. in 1873. He became a Bencher of the Middle Temple in 1875.

Mr. JOHN WINTRINGHAM, of the firm of Messrs. Grange & Winttingham, solicitors, Grimsby, died on the 15th inst. Mr. Winttingham was born in 1840, and was articled to Messrs. Babb & Grange, of Grimsby. While he was in London preparing for his examination Mr. Babb died, and Mr. Winttingham upon passing his examination became partner with Mr. William Grange. For many years he has been a leading man in the public life of Grimsby, and was five times mayor of the borough. Among the various public offices which he held were the clerkships to the Grimsby Board of Guardians, to the District Council, and to the School Attendance Committee, and his firm were joint clerks to the borough magistrates. Besides his partnership in the firm of Grange & Winttingham, he was a member of the firm of Winttingham & Sons, timber merchants, and in 1874 he took the chief part in the founding of the *Grimsby News*, becoming managing director of the publishing company. He was also agent for Lord Henage, and his work in connection with the development of that nobleman's estate is not the least important part of his business work. One of the episodes in the history of Grimsby in connection with which Mr. Winttingham will be best remembered was the stamping out of the epidemic of smallpox which during 1888 blighted both Clew-with-Weelsby and Grimsby. The town generally admitted that the eradication of that epidemic was due mainly to the energetic efforts made by Mr. Winttingham to induce the people to adopt general vaccination, and to consent to be treated in the Smallpox Hospital. On the 22nd of January, 1889, he was presented by the Corporation of Grimsby with the honorary Freedom of the Borough at a brilliant municipal gathering in the town-hall; and a complimentary banquet was given in his honour to present him with his portrait, painted by Mr. Val Prinsep, A.R.A. Mr. Winttingham was for several years a member of Clew-with-Weelsby School Board, and on the incorporation of Clew with Grimsby in 1889 he was elected a member of the Grimsby School Board, and became its chairman, a position he held until his death. Apart from official connection with the school board, his keen personal interest in education was shown by the formation of a night-school, for which he was mainly responsible, and in which he himself taught. He also took an active part in the re-organization and management of the Grimsby Hospital, for some years as chairman and latterly as secretary. Sympathetic reference to Mr. Winttingham's death was made by the Mayor of Grimsby at a meeting of the borough magistrates held on Monday last. The funeral, which was to be a public one, was to take place on Wednesday.

CHANGES IN PARTNERSHIPS.

DISSOLUTIONS.

FREDERICK WILLIAM YEATES, ROBERT HART, JAMES FREDERICK BURTON, ROBERT PULSFORD HART, and FREDERICK WILLIAM YEATES, solicitors (Burton, Yeates, & Hart), 23, Surrey-street, Strand. So far as regards the said Frederick William Yeates, who retires from practice. Aug. 11. The business will in future be carried on by the continuing partners under the style or firm of Burton, Yeates, & Hart. [Gazette, Aug. 13.]

WARWICK VERNON BRADLEY and WILLIAM THOMAS GREEN, solicitors (Bradley & Green), 27, Chancery-lane. Aug. 12. The business will be carried on by William Thomas Green at 27, Chancery-lane in his own name. [Gazette, Aug. 17.]

GENERAL.

It is stated in the *Times* that the difficulty which arose in Newfoundland some time ago in consequence of the disability of its judges to try the directors of two banks against whom informations for conspiracy to defraud were filed by the Attorney-General of the colony, owing to the fact that all the judges were in some way interested in the banks concerned, has been at last solved. The Legislature of Newfoundland having passed an Act last year authorizing the appointment of any judge or ex-judge of England or of any British colony as a temporary judge of the Supreme Court of Newfoundland, the Government of the colony offered the position to Sir William Windeyer. The judge, having accepted the office, will start for Newfoundland in October to enter upon his duties. Sir William Windeyer, it may be recollected, a few years ago rendered a similar service to Queensland with regard to a civil case affecting half of the titles to land in Queensland.

Mr. Ascroft, M.P. for Oldham, says the *Times*, who has taken an active part in the investigations being made by the Select Committee appointed by the House of Commons to inquire into the abuses of the money-lending system, has received the following resolutions which have been passed by the Association of Oldham Loan Offices—a combination of local money-lenders—with a request that he would make them known to his colleagues on the committee: "(1) That all bills of sale be attested before the registrar of the local county court, or abolish them entirely, this association disapproving entirely of the principle of preferential creditors; (2) that all money-lenders trade in their own names; (3) that all promissory notes state the amount of money advanced, the interest charged, and the mode of repayment; (4) that all loan offices be

registered; (5) this association has noticed that the abuses brought before your commission are caused by the repeated renewal of loans for short periods, and we wish to say that we, as an association, discourage this in every possible way, and will welcome legislation on this matter."

The following statistics, taken from returns made during the past session of Parliament, are included in a letter by Mr. Sydney H. Preston to the *Times* of the 16th inst.: Funds in Chancery.—The receipts and transfers into the Supreme Court of Judicature (England) during the year ending the 29th of February, 1896, were £15,383,257 1s. 1d. This sum, added to the balance in hand on the 1st of March, 1895, makes a grand total of £76,768,417 3s. 5d. After payments out of court to successful claimants and others, amounting to £17,035,618 14s. 10½d., there remained in hand, in cash and securities, on the 29th of February, 1896, the large balance of £59,732,768 8s. 7d., exclusive of a large item under the head of "Foreign Currencies." The proportion of this balance which may be classed as "unclaimed" is not stated, but no less than £2,327,822 13s. 5d. has been appropriated, in the absence of claimants, to various objects. The Consolidated Fund is liable in respect of this appropriation in the event of legitimate heirs at any time substantiating their claims. The number of suitors accounts is 49,924, of which some 5,000 apparently relate to funds unclaimed between the years 1720-1877. Estates reverting to the Crown.—Intestate estates in England of the value of £47,654 19s. 4d. fell to the Crown during 1896 in the absence of heirs, or by reason of illegitimacy. The balances in hand at the commencement of the year were £125,275 15s. 8d., and, after payment of the Crown's share of estates, grants to next-of-kin, &c., the balances on the 31st of December last were £119,397 8s. 3d.

THE PROPERTY MART.

SALES OF ENSUING WEEK.

Aug. 26.—Messrs. E. M. THOMAS & Co., at the Mart, at 1 p.m. Reversion to a Fund of £1,700 invested in Corporation Stock; ladies aged 61 and 63. Solicitors, Messrs. Blachford, Riches, & Norton; T. Allingham, Esq.; C. Jupp, Esq.; and J. J. Harlow, Esq., all of London. (See advertisement, this week, p. 732.)
Aug. 27.—Messrs. SLADE & BUTLER, at the Mart, at 2 p.m. Reversion to one-half of one-third (being one-forty-second share) of the Estate of the late Sergeant Edward William Cox; the total income dealt with by the trustees is about £54,000 a year; lady aged 52. (See advertisement, this week, p. 732.)

The late Mrs. Russell Gurney's Estate at HATTON, comprising about 18½ acres of Freehold Building Land, which was offered to auction last month by Mr. JOSEPH STOWES, of 43, Chancery-lane, W.C., has now been sold by private contract.

WINDING UP NOTICES.

London Gazette.—FRIDAY, AUG. 13.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

LIMITED IN CHANCERY.

AFRICAN TERRITORIES, LIMITED (IN LIQUIDATION)—Creditors are required, on or before Sept 4, to send their names and addresses, and particulars of their debts or claims, to W. B. Keen, 3, Church ct, Old Jewry

AFRIKAARDE GOLD MINING CO., LIMITED (INCORPORATED 1892) (IN LIQUIDATION)—Creditors in the United Kingdom are required, on or before Sept 21, and elsewhere on or before Nov 1, to send their names and addresses, and particulars of their debts or claims, to Thos. Wilkins, 21, Great St. Helens, Linklater & Co., 2, Bond st, Walbrook, solers

ANGLO-WESTRALIAN AND GENERAL EXPLORATIONS, LIMITED (IN VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION)—Creditors are required, on or before Sept 24, to send their names and addresses, and particulars of their debts or claims, to Francis William Pixley, 58, Coleman st. Romer & Haslam, 4, Copthall chmbrs, solers to liquidator

BIRMINGHAM AND DISTRICT OMNIBUS CO., LIMITED—Creditors are required, on or before Sept 10, to send their names and addresses, and particulars of their debts or claims, to S. C. Larkins, Cannon st, Birmingham. Buller & Cross, Birmingham, solers for liquidator

COMMONWEALTH SYNDICATE, LIMITED—Petn for winding up, presented Aug 9, directed to be heard on Oct 27. Indentment & Brown, 22, Chancery lane, agents for Robinson, Strood, Kent, soler for petner. Notice of appearing must reach the above-named not later than 6 o'clock in the afternoon of Oct 21

DEBENTURE GUARANTEE AND INVESTMENT CO., LIMITED (IN LIQUIDATION)—Creditors are required, on or before Sept 29, to send their names and addresses, and particulars of their debts or claims, to Horace Harrington Nelson and Colonel John Smith Young, Broad st House, Norton & Co, 57½, Old Broad st, solers for liquidators

GUANTA CO., LIMITED (IN LIQUIDATION)—Creditors are required, on or before Nov 1, to send their names and addresses, and particulars of their debts or claims, to Henry Douglas Rhodes and Colonel John Smith Young, Broad st House, Norton & Co, 57½, Old Broad st, solers for liquidators

INTERNATIONAL SYNDICATE, LIMITED—Creditors are required, on or before Sept 13, to send their names and addresses, and particulars of their debts or claims, to Thomas Henry Evans, 51 George's House, Eastcheap. Dawes & Sons, solers

MANCHESTER CYCLE MANUFACTURING CO., LIMITED—By an order made by Byrne, J., dated Aug 2, it was ordered that the voluntary winding up of the company be continued. Busk & Mellor, 45, Lincoln's inn fields, agents for Sale & Co, Manchester, solers for petners

REDDITCH COCOA (PUBLIC) HOUSE CO., LIMITED—Creditors are required, on or before Sept 20, to send in particulars of their claims, to William Henry O'Neal, 51, Mount pleasant, Redditch. Browning, Redditch, soler to liquidator

SCOTT'S HAUNARI GOLD MINING CO., LIMITED—Creditors are required, on or before Oct 1, to send their names and addresses, and particulars of their debts or claims, to Edward William Fellgate, 63 and 64, New Broad st. Saunders, New Broad st, soler to liquidator

SOCIAL WORLD NEWSPAPER, LIMITED—Petn for winding up, presented Aug 7, directed to be heard on Wednesday, Oct 27. Shaw, 1, Old St James' inn, petners solers. Notice of appearing must reach the above-named not later than 6 o'clock in the afternoon of Oct 20

STAMSHIP "LOTUS" CO., LIMITED—Creditors are required, on or before Oct 1, to send their names and addresses, and particulars of their debts or claims, to E. M. Owen, 15, Victoria st, Liverpool. Hill & Co, Liverpool, solers for liquidator

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES DISSOLVED.

EXTRA SICK BENEFIT SOCIETY, FOUNTAIN INN, St Benedict's, Norwich June 16
NORTH-EAST AND SOUTH-EAST LONDON THEATRES GUILD SICK AND DEATH BENEFIT SOCIETY, 73, Whitechapel rd. Aug 4
STOCKS BANK WORKING MEN'S CLUB AND INSTITUTE, Stocks Bank, Miffield, Yorks, Aug 4

London Gazette.—THURSDAY, AUG. 17. JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

LIMITED IN CHANCERY.

GOLD ORE EXTRACTION SYNDICATE, LIMITED (IN LIQUIDATION)—Creditors are required, on or before Oct 1, to send their names and addresses, and particulars of their debts or claims, to John Hands, 97, Graham st

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES DISSOLVED.

JUVENILE TEMPERANCE BENEFIT SOCIETY, Providence Schoolroom, March, Ely, Cambs. Aug 11
TRUE BRITON PERMANENT FRIENDLY SOCIETY, Prince Alfred Hotel, Prince Consort rd, Gresham rd, York. Aug 4
USFOW SOCIETY, Pack Horse Inn, Newchurch, nr Warrington, Lancs. Aug 11
UNITED METHODIST FREE CHURCH SICK AND BURIAL SOCIETY, United Methodist Free Church Schoolroom, Littleborough, Manchester. Aug 11

CREDITORS' NOTICES. UNDER ESTATES IN CHANCERY.

LAST DAY OF CLAIM.

London Gazette.—FRIDAY, AUG. 6.

RAWLINSON, WILLIAM MILLERS, Dutton Hall, Cumberland, Esq Sept 30 Biggs v Rawlinson, Stirling, J Milne, Kendal

UNDER 22 & 23 VICT. CAP. 35.

LAST DAY OF CLAIM.

London Gazette.—FRIDAY, AUG. 6.

ARRANDALE, JOHN, Droyliden, Lancs, Bricklayer Sept 15 Wilson, Ashton under Lyne
BAIGENT, JOHN BOHMER, Egham, Surrey, Builder Aug 28 Paine & Brettell, Chertsey
BAILEY, FREDERICK, Oxford terrace, Hyde Park Sept 7 Smith & Co, Ashby de la Zouch
BAILEY, MARY, Oxford terrace, Hyde Park Sept 7 Smith & Co, Ashby de la Zouch
BAYLES, JOHN, Plymouth Sept 29 Wilson, Plymouth
BAYLEY, THOMAS, Elmhurst, nr Lichfield, Farmer Sept 16 Russell, Lichfield
BLACKMOORE, ROSABELLA SARAH STOKES, Portsea Island Workhouse, Havts Sept 8 Blake & Co, Portsmouth
BLOOMER, FREDERICK ARCHER, Birmingham Sept 16 Bickley & Lynex, Birmingham
BLYTHER, ROBERTA, Mansfield, Notts Sept 7 Alcock, Mansfield
CHESTER, MARGARET, Chester Sept 10 Pennington & Higson, Liverpool
CRANSTON, MARGARET, Morpeth Sept 1 Webb, Morpeth
CUTLER, JOHN JAMES, Boscombe Sept 14 Ley & Co, Carey st
DADD, ELIZABETH, Crediton, Devon Aug 25 Wellington, jun, Crediton
DIXEY, ELIZA, St Leonards on Sea Sept 14 Fownall & Co, Staple inn
EASTMAN, NOAH, Bideford, Devon, Yeoman Sept 29 Hole & Paard, Bideford
ELLIOTT, SARAH, Southampton Sept 15 Howse, Abchurch yard
GIRLING, WILLIAM, Dovercourt, Essex Sept 6 Jennings & Haward, Felixstowe
HALL, WILLIAM, Fillingley, nr Coventry Sept 16 Russell, Lichfield
HENDERSON, ROBERT, Ewell, Surrey, Miller Sept 15 Carr & Co, Rood lane
HEPWORTH, WALTER EDWARD, Buckland, Portsmouth Sept 8 Blake & Co, Portsmouth
HOLLYER, JOHN SANDERSON, Cardiff, Iron Merchant Sept 21 Ingledew & Sons, Cardiff
HUMBERT, CHARLES ROBINSON, Watford, Surveyor Sept 16 Taylor & Co, Field court Gray's inn
HUXHAM, SARAH JANE, Ipplepen, Devon Sept 10 Baker & Co, Newton Abbot
JAMES, GEORGE, Woodson, Pembroke Aug 30 George, Haverfordwest
JEWELL, HANNAH, Brighton Sept 7 Boxall, Brighton
JOHNSON, BENNETT, Bradford, Manufacturer Sept 10 Gaunt & Co, Bradford
LANCASTER, EDWARD, Keresforth Hall, nr Barnsley, York Sept 1 Newman & Band Barnsley
LATCHFORD, EDWARD, Penryn rd, Earl's Court Sept 29 Nickinson & Co, Chancery lane
McDANIEL, JOHN, Christchurch, Monmouth Sept 17 Hughes, Newport
MILLS, CAROLINE, Whittlesey, Cambridge Aug 20 Hartley, Whittlesey
PALMER, EMILY BROWN, Walthamstow Sept 15 Chapman, Clifford's inn
PHEBSON, ROBERT, Danby, York, Shoemaker Sept 16 Faber & Co, Stockton on Tees
PHILOX, JAMES, Burwash, Sussex, Solicitor Sept 13 Atkings & Andrews, Burwash
PAIGO, WILLIAM, Gt Cornard, Suffolk, Farmer Aug 31 Ransom & Sons, Sudbury
RENNIE, GEORGE, Hyde Park pl, Hyde Park Aug 31 Build & Co, Austin Friars
ROBSON, JOHN, Southsea Sept 8 Blake & Co, Portsmouth
ROSS, EDWARD, Birmingham May 1 J B Clarke & Co, Birmingham
ROWE, JAMES, St Ives, Cornwall, Schoolmaster Aug 24 Chelwell, St Ives
SALTER, WILLIAM, Norwich Sept 6 Goodchild, Norwich
SAMPSON, ROBERT, Portswood, Southampton Sept 29 Emanuel, Southampton
SIMCOCK, DANIEL, Tunstall, Stafford Sept 11 Watkins & Son, Bolton
SMITH, WILLIAM HENRY, Southport Sept 14 Brighouse & Co, Southport
SPARKES, SOPHIA, Dunham Massey, Chester Sept 22 Farrar & Co, Manchester
THACKERAY, WILLIAM WARREN, Stalybridge, Chester Sept 7 Simpster, Stalybridge
TUCKER, SILAS, Clapham Sept 10 Shuen & Co, Bedford row
WANDLEY, JOHN, Blaxhall, Suffolk, Farmer Sept 11 Welton, Woodbridge
YOUNG, ARTHUR, Worthing Sept 4 Milles & Co, Whitehall pl

London Gazette.—TUESDAY, AUG. 10.
BACKHOUSE, WILLIAM, Leeds, Chemist Sept 20 Bailey, Leeds
BAKER, MARY, Weston super Mare Sept 4 W Smith & Sons, Weston super Mare
BARTER, SARAH, Wardour st, Soho, Herald Chaser Oct 6 Lewin & Co, Southampton st, Strand
BRAVEMONT, ANNE HUTTON, Leamington Sept 10 Blake & Haselme, Sergeant's inn
BLACKBURN, COL WILLIAM, Leamington Sept 29 Field & Sons, Leamington
BUNFURY, Mrs SARAH SUSANNA, Ecclesom sq Sept 15 Nicholson & Co, Prince's st, Storey's gate
CAWKWELL, WILLIAM, South Hampstead, Railway Director Sept 18 Taylor & Co, Field court, Gray's inn
DE SOUBESYRAN, BAYON JEAN MARIE GEORGES, Paris, Financier Oct 1 Harbolet, Chancery lane
FOWLER, ELLER, Kensington Oct 25 R Smith & Sons, Lincoln's inn fide, Gresham rd
GREEN, JOHN, Hoxton, Butcher Sept 30 Dowson & Wright, Nottingham
HARRON, JOHN, Liscard, Chester, Shipowner Sept 19 Hill & Co, Liverpool

HOBBS, FREDERICK DAVID, Stoke Devonport Sept 30 Albert & Co, Devonport
 HUGHES, RICHARD, Llandudno, Contractor Sept 30 Chamberlain & Johnson, Llandudno
 JOHNSON, ERNEST ALBERT, Walton, Liverpool, Chief Engineer Sept 6 Holland Owen, Liverpool
 KEMPSON, MARY, Sutton Coldfield, Warwick Sept 18 Hayward, Birmingham
 KINSELL, ADA LOUISA, Kensington Gardens terrace Sept 10 Barnard, Westminster Bridge rd
 LOBLEY, JAMES, Huddersfield, Woollen Fent Dealer Sept 6 Armitage & Co, Huddersfield
 MAGNATH, JOHN, Forest Row, Sussex Sept 31 Pearlip & Sons, East Grinstead
 MITCHELL, JOSEPH, Brampton, Derby, Farmer Sept 11 Jones & Middleton, Chesterfield
 PACKE, ALFRED FOSTER, Liverpool, Chief Officer Sept 6 Holland Owen, Liverpool
 FRANCE, ELIZABETH, Southport Sept 18 J & E Whitworth, Manchester
 POWELL, JOHN, Liverpool Sept 6 Holland Owen, Liverpool
 SIMINGTON, ANN, Wigan Sept 30 Wall, Wigan

SLIGHT, ELIZABETH, Nottingham Oct 12 Thorpe & Perry, Nottingham
 SMITH, ROBERT, Brightling, Sussex, Licensed Victualler Sept 14 Davenport & Co, Hastings
 SPENCER, ISABELLA, Northumberland Sept 13 J T Brown & Son, Newcastle upon Tyne
 THIRN, Rev JOHN HENRY, West Malling, Kent Sept 18 Nicholson & Co, Prince's st, Storey's gate
 TIPPING, MISS MARIA, Congleton, Cheshire Sept 30 Garrard & Co, Suffolk st, Pall Mall East
 TUCKER, ISAAC, Gateshead, Durham, Brewer Aug 31 Clayton & Gibson, Newcastle upon Tyne
 TURNER, ANNIE, Weston super Mare Sept 4 W Smith & Sons, Weston super Mare
 WALLIS, CAROLINE, Harlesden Sept 7 Shann & Co, Bedford row
 WOOD, MATTHEW BOWER, Honley, nr Huddersfield, Farmer Sept 11 Meller & Fletcher Huddersfield
 WOOLTON, CLARISSA, Histon, Nottfield, Surrey Sept 18 Head & Co, Reigate
 WYATT, VITRUVIUS, Kilburn, Civil Engineer Aug 26 Ragge, Finsbury cres

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

London Gazette.—FRIDAY, Aug. 13.

RECEIVING ORDERS.

ATKINSON, ELIZABETH, Manchester, Photographer Salford Pet Aug 11 Ord Aug 11
 BALDWIN, ARTHUR, Aberdare, Contractor Aberdare Pet July 31 Ord Aug 11
 BARRACLOUGH, ALFRED, Leeds, Butcher Leeds Pet Aug 10 Ord Aug 10
 BETTS, ARCHIBALD SAMUEL, Worthing Brighton Pet Aug 9 Ord Aug 9
 BRENNAN, PETER, Preston, Shoemaker Preston Pet Aug 9 Ord Aug 9
 BRIGHTWELL, ROBERT CANTHURPE, Grantham Nottingham Pet Aug 9 Ord Aug 9
 BROWSON, GEORGE, Manchester, Tailor Manchester Pet Aug 9 Ord Aug 9
 BULL, ELEAN, Blockley, Worcs Banbury Pet July 30 Ord Aug 9
 CLARKE, CHARLES EDWARD, Cardiff, Greengrocer Cardiff Pet Aug 10 Ord Aug 10
 COTTON, FREDERICK, Cotham, Hants High Court Pet June 1 Ord Aug 10
 COTTON, HENRY SAMUEL, Walwen, Flint, Butcher Chester Pet Aug 10 Ord Aug 10
 COWELL, FREDERICK LAWRENCE, Norfolk, Dairyman Norwich Pet Aug 11 Ord Aug 11
 CRAIG, ELIZABETH, South Shields Newcastle on Tyne Pet Aug 10 Ord Aug 10
 CRAWSHAW, DAVID, Wombwell, Yorks, Butcher Barnsley Pet Aug 9 Ord Aug 9
 DAVIES, FRANK G, Peckham, Captain High Court Pet July 14 Ord Aug 10
 DIOGENE, JOSEPH WILLIAM, Grimsdon, Norfolk, Baker King's Lynn Pet Aug 11 Ord Aug 11
 DRAKE, THOMAS, Torquay, Cabman Exeter Pet Aug 9 Ord Aug 9
 HARRISON, WALTER RAGLAN, Leeds Leeds Pet Aug 9 Ord Aug 9
 HAYLOCK, HENRY, Exmouth, Florist Exeter Pet Aug 10 Ord Aug 10
 HITCHMAN, WILLIAM RUSSELL, Plumstead, Dairyman's Foreman Greenwich Pet Aug 10 Ord Aug 10
 HUTCHINGS, JOHN, Nenth, Glam, Commission Agent Nenth Pet Aug 9 Ord Aug 9
 JACKSON, WILLIAM, Morley, Yorks, Coal Merchant Dewbury Pet Aug 9 Ord Aug 9
 JEFFERY, CHRISTOPHER, Boroughbridge, Yorks, Boot Dealer York Pet Aug 9 Ord Aug 9
 KING, CHARLES WILLIAM, Newcastle on Tyne, Builder Newcastle on Tyne Pet Aug 9 Ord Aug 9
 LAKE, STANLEY COLE, Upper Berkeley st, Estate Agent High Court Pet July 12 Ord Aug 11
 MACLEOD, JAMES, Rugby, Draper Coventry Pet July 37 Ord Aug 10
 MERCER, DOUGLAS CAMPBELL, Cophthall house High Court Pet June 11 Ord Aug 11
 MORRIS, SAMUEL COLLINS, Wolverhampton, Baker Wolverhampton Pet Aug 9 Ord Aug 9
 NEATE, MARY A, Gloucester Bristol Pet July 25 Ord Aug 9
 NEWHAM, JOHN, Chorley, Baker Bolton Pet Aug 9 Ord Aug 9
 NUTTALL, JAMES, Bury, Lanes, Plumber Bolton Pet Aug 9 Ord Aug 9
 NYE, EDWARD HENRY, Dover, Cycle Maker Canterbury Pet Aug 9 Ord Aug 9
 PAGE, JOHN, Rhayader, Radnor, Baker Newtown Pet Aug 9 Ord Aug 9
 PARKY, LEWELLYN E RICHMOND, Milled, Kent Rochester Pet June 16 Ord Aug 9
 PASCOE, RICHARD JOHN NEWELL, Fulham, Glass Dealer High Court Pet Aug 9 Ord Aug 9
 RADFORD, FRED, Newbury, Berks, Captain High Court Pet July 30 Ord Aug 11
 RAINEFORD, GEORGE, and FRANK CARTWRIGHT, Erdington, Warwickshire Birmingham Pet July 24 Ord Aug 9
 ROWSON, JOHN, Humble, Glass Blower Leeds Pet Aug 7 Ord Aug 7
 SAYAGE, THOMAS JAMES, Wool Exchange, Solicitor High Court Pet July 19 Ord Aug 9
 SMITH, JOHN HENRY, Derby, Carter Derby Pet Aug 10 Ord Aug 11
 SMITH, WALTER, Leeds, Stationer Leeds Pet Aug 10 Ord Aug 10
 SMITH, WILLIAM, Hest, Surrey, Baker Kingston, Surrey Pet Aug 11 Ord Aug 11
 STATHAN, ALFRED ERNEST, and JOSEPH WHITTY, Pendleton, Lanes, Builders Salford Pet Aug 9 Ord Aug 9

WALLHEAD, JOSEPH, Cullercoats, Northumberland, Greengrocer Newcastle on Tyne Pet Aug 4 Ord Aug 4
 WILLIAMS, JOHN, Pontypool, Mon, Chemist Newport, Mon Pet Aug 5 Ord Aug 5
 WITHERS, THOMAS AARON, Pewsey, Wilts Swindon Pet July 15 Ord Aug 11
 WORTH, ISRAEL, Marton, Chester, Farmer Macclesfield Pet Aug 10 Ord Aug 10

FIRST MEETINGS.

ADAMS, WILLIAM HENRY, Birmingham, Tailor Aug 20 at 11 23, Colmore row, Birmingham
 ASHWORTH, JOHN, Daybultine, Lanes, Land Agent Aug 24 at 3 Off Rec, Byrom st, Manchester
 BAKER, HENRY, Wilsenhall, Staffs, Butcher Aug 21 at 11.30 Off Rec, Wolverhampton
 BANDELL, J, Hanley, Paperhanger Aug 24 at 11 Off Rec, Newcastle under Lyme
 BARTON, ALFRED EDWARD, Gt Cornard, Suffolk, Baker Aug 23 at 11 Cups Hotel, Colchester
 BETTS, ARCHIBALD SAMUEL, Worthing Aug 20 at 2.30 Off Rec, 4, Pavilion bldg, Brighton
 BROWSON, GEORGE, Manchester, Tailor Aug 23 at 3 Off Rec, Byrom st, Manchester
 CORWAY, ANDREW, Balham Aug 20 at 12.30 24, Railway app, London Bridge
 DRAKE, JOHN HENRY, Bradford, Jeweller Aug 20 at 11 Off Rec, 31, Manor row, Bradford
 DRAKE, THOMAS, Torquay, Cabman Sept 9 at 10 Off Rec, 13, Bedford circus, Exeter
 FOWLER, WANDSFORD, Plymouth Aug 20 at 11 10, Athenaeum ter, Plymouth
 GILLESPIE, JAMES LAGBERAYES, Doncaster, Veterinary Surgeon Aug 20 at 12 Off Rec, Figtrees lane, Sheffield
 GLEDHILL, RABBIT, Huddersfield, Caretaker Aug 24 at 11 Off Rec, 19, John William st, Huddersfield
 HAYLOCK, HENRY, Exmouth, Florist Sept 9 at 10 Off Rec, 13, Bedford circus, Exeter
 HEALEY, WILLIAM, Ashton under Lyne, Mindor Sept 9 at 12.30 Townhall, Ashton under Lyne
 JEFFERY, CHRISTOPHER, York, Boot Dealer Aug 24 at 12.15 Off Rec, 25, Stonegate, York
 JESING, M.A., Gt Marlborough st, Music Seller Aug 20 at 12 Bankruptcy bldg, Carey st
 LEWIS, CLARENCE, Leyton, Grocer's Assistant Aug 20 at 3 Off Rec, 35, Temple chimbrs, Temple avenue
 McDONALD, GEORGE, Nottingham, Licensed Hawker Aug 20 at 12 Off Rec, St Peter's Church walk, Nottingham
 MAUD, ISABELLA, Bradford Aug 23 at 11 Off Rec, 31, Manor row, Bradford
 NEWHAM, JOHN, Chorley, Baker Aug 23 at 3 16, Wood st, Bolton
 NEWTON, EDWARD, Moston, nr Manchester, Rope Manufacturer Aug 20 at 2.30 Off Rec, Byrom st, Manchester
 NUTTALL, JAMES, Elton, nr Bury, Plumber Aug 23 at 10.30 16, Wood st, Bolton
 PARRY, LEWELLYN E RICHMOND, Milled, Kent Aug 30 at 11.30 15, High st, Rochester
 RAYSON, CHARLES RICHARD CARTER, Wimbledon, Law Clerk Aug 20 at 11.30 24, Railway app, London Bridge
 RUSSON, JOHN, Humble, Leeds, Glass Blower Aug 25 at 11 Off Rec, 23, Park row, Leeds
 SMITH, HENRY JENKIN, Cardiff, Commission Agent Aug 23 at 11 Off Rec, 20, Queen st, Cardiff
 SMITH, JOHN THOMAS, Burnley, Draper Aug 27 at 1 Exchange Hotel, Nicholas st, Burnley
 SPILLER, JOHN, South Shields, Painter Aug 23 at 11.30 Off Rec, 30, Mosley st, Newcastle on Tyne
 STATHAN, ALFRED ERNEST, and JOSEPH WHITTY, Pendleton, Lanes, Builders Aug 20 at 5 Off Rec, Byrom st, Manchester
 STORIER, WILLIAM, Hanley, Greengrocer Aug 24 at 10.30 Off Rec, Newcastle under Lyme
 SYKES, EDWIN JOHN, Tottenham, Physician Aug 21 at 11 Off Rec, 55, Temple chimbrs, Temple avenue
 TAYLOR, GEORGE WINTER, Exeter, Builder Sept 9 at 10 Off Rec, 13, Bedford circus, Exeter

ADJUDICATIONS.

AWSTY, GEORGE, Bristol, Draper Bristol Pet July 9 Ord Aug 9
 BANDELL, JOHN, Hanley, Paperhanger Hanley Pet July 3 Ord Aug 10
 BARRACLOUGH, ALFRED, Leeds, Butcher Leeds Pet Aug 10 Ord Aug 10
 BETTS, ARCHIBALD SAMUEL, Worthing Brighton Pet Aug 9 Ord Aug 9
 BRENNAN, PETER, Preston, Shoemaker Preston Pet Aug 9 Ord Aug 9
 BROWSON, GEORGE, Manchester, Tailor Manchester Pet Aug 9 Ord Aug 10
 CLARKE, CHARLES EDWARD, Cardiff, Greengrocer Cardiff Pet Aug 10 Ord Aug 10
 COTTON, HENRY SAMUEL, Bagdill, Flint, Journeyman Butcher Chester Pet Aug 10 Ord Aug 10

COWELL, FREDERICK LAWRENCE, Mundesley, Norfolk Dairyman Norwich Pet Aug 10 Ord Aug 11
 CRAIG, ELIZABETH, South Shields Newcastle on Tyne Pet Aug 10 Ord Aug 10
 CRAWSHAW, DAVID, Wombwell, Yorks, Butcher Barnsley Pet Aug 9 Ord Aug 9
 D'ARCY, JUDGE, Chatham, Lieutenant Rochester Pet June 1 Ord Aug 9
 DIOGENE, JOSEPH WILLIAM, Grimsdon, Norfolk Baker King's Lynn Pet Aug 11 Ord Aug 11
 DRAKE, THOMAS, Torquay, Cabman Exeter Pet Aug 9 Ord Aug 9
 DREWRY, WILLIAM JAMES, New Broad st, Solicitor High Court Pet June 11 Ord Aug 9
 GRAHAM, RUTH, Carlisle Carlisle Pet Aug 10 Ord Aug 10
 HALLMOND, WILLIAM HUGH, Sedgfield, Durham, Hotel Keeper Stockton on Tees Pet Aug 7 Ord Aug 7
 HARRIS, EMILY FLORENCE, Northampton, Milliner Northampton Pet Aug 9 Ord Aug 9
 HARRISON, WALTER RAGLAN, Leeds Leeds Pet Aug 9 Ord Aug 9
 HAYLOCK, HENRY, Exmouth, Florist Exeter Pet Aug 10 Ord Aug 10
 HAWORTH, FRANK, Ramsbottom, Lanes, Butcher Bolton Pet Aug 4 Ord Aug 9
 HITCHMAN, WILLIAM RUSSELL, Plumstead, Dairyman's Foreman Greenwich Pet Aug 10 Ord Aug 10
 JACKSON, WILLIAM, Morley, York, Coal Merchant Dewbury Pet Aug 9 Ord Aug 9
 JEFFERIS, THOMAS, Kingswood, Glos, Butcher Bristol Pet July 14 Ord Aug 11
 JEFFERY, CHRISTOPHER, Boroughbridge, Yorks, Boot Dealer York Pet Aug 9 Ord Aug 9
 KING, CHARLES WILLIAM, Newcastle on Tyne, Builder Newcastle on Tyne Pet Aug 9 Ord Aug 9
 MARSHALL, HENRY, Leadenhall st, African Merchant High Court Pet May 20 Ord Aug 9
 MAYO, RICHARD, Brixton, Contractor High Court Pet June 12 Ord Aug 7
 MORRIS, SAMUEL COLLINS, Wolverhampton, Baker Wolverhampton Pet Aug 9 Ord Aug 9
 MYCROFT, GEORGE ERNEST, and EDMUND WEBB, Nottingham, Frilling Manufacturers Nottingham Pet July 22 Ord Aug 9
 NEATE, MARY ANN, Glos Bristol Pet July 25 Ord Aug 11
 NEWHAM, JOHN, Chorley Bolton Pet Aug 9 Ord Aug 9
 NEWTON, EDWARD, Moston, nr Manchester, Rope Manufacturer Manchester Pet July 25 Ord Aug 9
 NUTTALL, JAMES, Elton, nr Bury, Plumber Bolton Pet Aug 9 Ord Aug 9
 PAGE, JOHN, Rhayader, Radnor, Baker Newtown Pet Aug 9 Ord Aug 11
 PASCOE, RICHARD JOHN NEWELL, Fulham, Glass Dealer High Court Pet Aug 9 Ord Aug 9
 FITZMAIR, JOHN, Union court, Marine Insurance Broker High Court Pet June 15 Ord Aug 7
 PLATT, ROBERT EDWARD, Bude, nr Wolverhampton, Farmer Madeley Pet July 20 Ord Aug 9
 RABBIT, WALTER BLACKIE, Margate, Newspaper Proprietor High Court Pet July 25 Ord Aug 9
 RUSSON, JOHN, Humble, Glass Blower Leeds Pet Aug 7 Ord Aug 7
 SMITH, WALTER, Warmfield cum Heath, Yorks, Farmer Wakefield Pet June 16 Ord Aug 7
 SPILLER, JOHN, South Shields, Painter Aug 23 at 11.30 Off Rec, 30, Mosley st, Newcastle on Tyne
 WALLHEAD, JOSEPH, Cullercoats, Northumberland, Greengrocer Newcastle on Tyne Pet Aug 4 Ord Aug 4
 WILLIAMS, JOHN, Pontypool, Chemist Newport, Mon Pet Aug 5 Ord Aug 5
 WOODCOCK, JAMES WHITTAKER, Preston Preston Pet July 15 Ord Aug 9
 WORTH, ISRAEL, Marton, Chester, Farmer Macclesfield Pet Aug 10 Ord Aug 10

ADJUDICATIONS ANNULLED.

ARMSTRONG, ANDREW, Scotch st, Carlisle, Tailor Carlisle Adjud Oct 9, 1896 Annual Aug 4, 1897
 SMITH, HORACE WILLIAM, Spring gardens, Charing cross, Solicitor High Court Adjud Dec 17, 1891 Annual Aug 10, 1897

London Gazette.—TUESDAY, Aug. 17.

RECEIVING ORDERS.

ALLAN, ROBERT, Moses Gate, nr Bolton, Coal Dealer Bolton Pet Aug 13 Ord Aug 13
 BALL, GEORGE ALFRED, Bury St Edmunds, Baker Warrington Pet Aug 12 Ord Aug 13
 BLAIRS, GEORGE, Checkatton, Engineer Bradford Pet Aug 13 Ord Aug 13
 BLEASDA, FREDERICK, Barnoldswick, York, Weaver Bradford Pet Aug 13 Ord Aug 13
 BROWN, ALFRED THOMAS, Kingston upon Hull, Grocer Kingston upon Hull Pet Aug 14 Ord Aug 14
 BUTTRICK, JOHN FARMER, Castle Hedingham, Essex, Butcher Colchester Pet Aug 13 Ord Aug 13

COULSON, ERNEST, Leyton, Leather Embosser High Court Pet Aug 14 Ord Aug 14
 EDWARDS, JOHN, Crouch End High Court Pet July 25 Ord Aug 13
 GANE, ALFRED, Whitstable, Shipbroker Canterbury Ord Aug 10
 GATES, JAMES, Cambridge, Hotel Keeper Cambridge Pet Aug 6 Ord Aug 14
 HARGREAVES, GEORGE, New Malton, Yorks, Blacksmith Scarborough Pet Aug 12 Ord Aug 13
 HAWKINS, MARK, Rhonda Valley, Glam, Grocer Pontypridd Pet Aug 9 Ord Aug 9
 HILL, MARY ANNE, Durham Durham Pet July 30 Ord Aug 13
 HUGHES, EVAN, Rhiw, Blaenau Ffestiniog, Quarryman Aberystwith Pet Aug 12 Ord Aug 12
 JAMES, JOHNADAM, Aberystwith, Mon, Boot Dealer Trefgarra Pet Aug 15 Ord Aug 13
 LEE, ABRAHAM THOMAS, HENRY, Huddersfield, Traveller Huddersfield Pet Aug 13 Ord Aug 13
 LYON, WILLIAM, Cleethorpes Gt Grimsby Pet Aug 12 Ord Aug 12
 MALYON, WILLIAM JOHN, Chelsea, Butcher High Court Pet Aug 12 Ord Aug 12
 OSBORNE, ALFRED JOHN, Omberville, Worcester, Farmer Worcester Pet Aug 11 Ord Aug 11
 PLASTOW, EDWIN JAMES, and JAMES PLASTOW, Gt Grimsby Smackowners Gt Grimsby Pet Aug 12 Ord Aug 12
 PRESTY, JOHN KNOWLTON, Regent St, Hatter High Court Pet Aug 12 Ord Aug 12
 REED, JOHN HENRY, and WILLIAM REED, West Hartlepool Grocers Sunderland Pet July 8 Ord Aug 10
 REES, LLEWELLYN VORPER, Bristol, Chemist Bristol Pet Aug 12 Ord Aug 12
 ROBINSON, GEORGE, Cullercoats, Northumberland Newcastle on Tyne Pet Aug 12 Ord Aug 12
 ROSE, WILLIAM HENRY, Penzance, Hardware Dealer Truro Pet Aug 7 Ord Aug 13
 SAGE, ALICE MARIA, Willenden Green High Court Pet July 19 Ord Aug 12
 SHIPTON, WILLIAM GEORGE, Halifax, Grocer Halifax Pet Aug 12 Ord Aug 12
 SPENDLOVE, GREVILLE, West Bowling Bradford Pet Aug 11 Ord Aug 12
 SPRAY, EDWARD HARRY, Nottingham, Brush Manufacturer Nottingham Pet Aug 11 Ord Aug 11
 WHITAKER, SAMUEL JENKINSON, Doncaster, Ironmonger Sheffield Pet Aug 14 Ord Aug 14
 WILLIAMS, WALFORD HARRY, Kidderminster, Boot Maker Kidderminster Pet Aug 12 Ord Aug 12
 WILLS, HENRY, Worcester, Coal Dealer Worcester Pet Aug 14 Ord Aug 14

Amended notice substituted for that published in the London Gazette of Aug. 13:
 ATKINSON, ELIZABETH, Salford, Labors, Photographer Salford Pet Aug 11 Ord Aug 11

FIRST MEETINGS.

ALLEN, ROBERT, Moses Gate, nr Bolton, Coal Dealer Aug 26 at 3.00 Rec, 16, Wood St, Bolton
 ATKINSON, ELIZABETH, Salford, Labors, Photographer Aug 24 at 2.30 Off Rec, Byron St, Manchester
 BULL, ELLEN, Blockley, Worcester Aug 24 at 3.1, St Aldate's, Oxford
 CHILD & SON, Twickenham Aug 24 at 3 Off Rec, 95, Temple Chambers, Temple Avenue
 COTTON, FREDERICK, Cosham, Hants Aug 24 at 2.30 Bankruptcy bldg, Carey St
 CRAWLEY, CORNELIUS HENRY, Nottingham, Cycle Maker Aug 24 at 12 Off Rec, St Peter's Church walk, Nottingham
 DAVIES, FRANK G, Peckham, Captain Aug 24 at 12 Bankruptcy bldg, Carey St
 DUDDALL, RICHARD SWABERICK, Huddersfield, Civil Engineer Aug 25 at 11 Off Rec, 19, John William St, Huddersfield
 GRAHAM, RUTH, Carlisle Aug 25 at 3 Off Rec, 34, Fisher St, Carlisle
 HAYTON, JOHN, Sutton Maddock, Salop, Wheelwright Aug 24 at 3 Off Rec, Shrewsbury
 HICKER, CHARLES, Aston juxta Birmingham, Baker Aug 26 at 11.25, Colmore row, Birmingham
 HUGHES, ROBERT, Bangor Aug 24 at 12.15 Ship Hotel, Bangor
 HUTTON, FRED, Heckmondwike, York, Lithographer Aug 24 at 3 Off Rec, Bank Chambers, Batley
 MACDON, JAMES, Rugby, Draper Aug 24 at 12 Off Rec, 17, Hertford St, Coventry
 MALYON, WILLIAM JOHN, Chelsea, Butcher Aug 25 at 12 Bankruptcy bldg, Carey St
 MARCER, DOUGLAS CAMPBELL, Cophall House Aug 25 at 11 Bankruptcy bldg, Carey St
 MORRIS, ELIZABETH, Ludlow, Salop Aug 30 at 10.4, Cord St, Leominster
 NEAVE, MARY ANN, Gloucester Aug 25 at 12 Off Rec, Bank Chambers, Corn St, Bristol
 NTE, EDWARD HENRY, Dover, Cycle Maker Sept 16 at 9 Off Rec, 78, Castle St, Canterbury
 OSBORNE, ALFRED JOHN, Omberville, Worcs, Farmer Aug 26 at 11.30 Off Rec, 45, Copenhagen St, Worcester
 PARKER, GEORGE, Woodville, Leics, Furniture Dealer Aug 24 at 12.30 Off Rec, 1, Berridge St, Leicester
 PASCOE, RICHARD JOHN NEWALL, Fulham, Glass Dealer Aug 26 at 12 Bankruptcy bldg, Carey St
 PRESTY, JOHN KNOWLTON, Regent St, Hatter Aug 24 at 11 Bankruptcy bldg, Carey St
 QUICKFALL, JOHN, Leeds, Tailor Aug 25 at 12 Off Rec, 22, Park row, Leeds
 REES, LLEWELLYN VORPER, Bristol, Chemist Aug 25 at 12.30 Off Rec, Bank Chambers, Corn St, Bristol
 ROSE, WILLIAM HENRY, Penzance, Hardware Dealer Aug 26 at 12 Off Rec, Bosconen St, Bristol
 SHIPTON, WILLIAM GEORGE, Halifax, Grocer Aug 26 at 11 Off Rec, Townhall Chambers, Halifax
 SILVERSTEIN, ALFRED, West Bromwich, Collector Aug 24 at 10.45 County Court, West Bromwich
 SMITH, JOHN HENRY, Derby, Carter Aug 25 at 11 Off Rec, 40, St Mary's St, Derby

SONNERS, EMMA, Voryd, Rhyt, Flint Aug 30 at 12.30 Crypt Chambers, Bangor row, Chester
 SPENDLOVE, GREVILLE, West Bowling, Bradford, Grocer Aug 26 at 11 Off Rec, 31, Manor row, Bradford
 SPILLMAN, GEORGE, Mark In, Custom House Agent Aug 25 at 2.30 Bankruptcy bldg, Carey St
 STACEY, ALFRED VICKERS, Sheffield, Outlay Manufacturer Aug 26 at 12.30 Off Rec, Figgate Ln, Sheffield
 TUBBS, JAMES, Willerby, Yorks, Innskeeper Aug 24 at 11.30 Off Rec, 74, Newborough St, Scarborough
 WESTMAN, HENRY, Jun, Chalcote Hay, nr Walsall, Grocer Aug 25 at 11.30 Off Rec, Walsall
 WHEELER, EDWARD JOHN, Leominster, Ironmonger Aug 25 at 2.30. 2, Off at, Hereford
 WORTH, ISRAEL, Marton, Chester, Farmer Aug 24 at 11 Off Rec, 23, King Edward St, Macclesfield

Amended notice substituted for that published in the London Gazette of August 13:
 SMITH, JOHN THOMAS, Burnley, Lancs, Draper Aug 27 at 1 Exchange Hotel, Nicholas St, Burnley

ADJUDICATIONS.

ALLEN, ROBERT, Moses Gate, nr Bolton, Coal Dealer Bolton Pet Aug 3 Ord Aug 12
 ATKINSON, ELIZABETH, Salford, Labors, Photographer Salford Pet Aug 11 Ord Aug 13
 BAGSHAW, ARTHUR, Upper Thames St, Engineer High Court Pet Aug 3 Ord Aug 14
 BALDWIN, ARTHUR, Aberdare, Contractor Aberdare Pet July 31 Ord Aug 13
 BALL, GEORGE ALFRED, Bury St. Edmunds, Baker Warrington Pet Aug 12 Ord Aug 12
 BLEKARD, FREDERICK, Barnoldswick, York, Weaver Bradford Pet Aug 12 Ord Aug 12
 BRIGHTWELL, ROBERT CANTHONK, Grantham, Lines Nottingham Pet July 30 Ord Aug 13
 BROWN, ALFRED THOMAS, Kingston-upon-Hull, Grocer Kingston-upon-Hull Pet Aug 14 Ord Aug 14
 BUTTIN, JOHN, PARMENTER, Castle Heddingham, Essex, Butcher Colchester Pet Aug 13 Ord Aug 13
 CLACK, WILLIAM HENRY, Willenden, Builder High Court Pet May 29 Ord Aug 12
 COLLIER, ELIZABETH ESTHER, Southsea Portsmouth Pet July 21 Ord Aug 12
 CRAWLEY, CORNELIUS HENRY, Nottingham, Cycle Maker Nottingham Pet July 24 Ord Aug 13
 DYER, WILLIAM HENRY, Hamptreston, Dorset, Baker Poole Pet Aug 6 Ord Aug 13
 HARLAND, GEORGE, New Malton, Yorks, Blacksmith Scarborough Pet Aug 12 Ord Aug 12
 HAWKINS, MARK, Rhonda Valley, Glam, Grocer Pontypridd Pet Aug 9 Ord Aug 9
 HICKER, CHARLES, Aston juxta Birmingham, Baker Birmingham Pet Aug 6 Ord Aug 11
 HUGHES, EVAN, Rhiw, Blaenau Ffestiniog, Quarryman Aberystwith Pet Aug 12 Ord Aug 12
 IRWOOD, JOSEPH, Godalming, Surrey, Coal Merchant Guildford Pet July 13 Ord Aug 14
 JAMES, JOHNADAM, Ystrad Rhonda, Glam, Boot Dealer Trefgarra Pet Aug 15 Ord Aug 13
 LEE, ABRAHAM THOMAS HENRY, Huddersfield, Traveller Huddersfield Pet Aug 13 Ord Aug 13
 LEWIS, CLARENCE, Brentwood, Essex, Grocer's Assistant Chelmsford Pet July 16 Ord Aug 7
 LYON, WILLIAM, Cleethorpes Gt Grimsby Pet Aug 12 Ord Aug 12
 MACDON, JAMES, Rugby, Draper Coventry Pet July 25 Ord Aug 13
 MALYON, WILLIAM JOHN, Chelsea, Butcher High Court Pet Aug 12 Ord Aug 12
 MERRICK, DOUGLAS CAMPBELL, Cophall House High Court Pet June 11 Ord Aug 14
 MITCHELL, ROBERT, Southport, Estate Agent Liverpool Pet May 26 Ord Aug 12
 OSBORNE, ALFRED JOHN, Omberville, Worcs, Farmer Worcester Pet Aug 11 Ord Aug 11
 PALMER, FREDERICK CHARLES, Whitechapel rd, Enamel Iron Dealer High Court Pet July 3 Ord Aug 14
 PLASTOW, EDWIN JAMES, and JAMES PLASTOW, Gt Grimsby, Smackowners Gt Grimsby Pet Aug 12 Ord Aug 12
 ROBINSON, GEORGE, Northumberland Newcastle on Tyne Pet Aug 12 Ord Aug 12
 ROSE, WILLIAM HENRY, Penzance, Hardware Dealer Truro Pet Aug 4 Ord Aug 13
 SHIPTON, WILLIAM GEORGE, Halifax, Grocer Halifax Pet Aug 12 Ord Aug 12
 SMITH, JOHN HENRY, Derby, Carter Derby Pet Aug 10 Ord Aug 11
 SMITH, JAMES ROWLEY, Walthamstow, Builder High Court Pet June 9 Ord Aug 14
 SPENDLOVE, GREVILLE, West Bowling, Bradford, Grocer Bradford Pet Aug 11 Ord Aug 12
 SPRAY, EDWARD HARRY, Nottingham, Brush Manufacturer Nottingham Pet Aug 11 Ord Aug 11
 STANDING, HENRY, Putney, Comedian Wandsworth Pet April 2 Ord Aug 12
 STUTTLE, WILLIAM FRANK, Bromley Croydon Pet June 19 Ord Aug 11
 SYKES, EDWIN JOHN, Tottenham, Physician Edmonton Pet July 9 Ord Aug 12
 WHITAKER, SAMUEL JENKINSON, Doncaster, Ironmonger Sheffield Pet Aug 14 Ord Aug 14
 WILLIAMS, WALFORD HARRY, Kidderminster, Boot Maker Kidderminster Pet Aug 12 Ord Aug 12
 WILLS, HENRY, Worcester, Coal Dealer Worcester Pet Aug 14 Ord Aug 14
 WITHERS, THOMAS AARON, Pewsey, Wilts Swindon Pet July 14 Ord Aug 12

All letters intended for publication in the "Solicitors' Journal" must be authenticated by the name of the writer.

ERRORS IN FOOD AND DRINK.

BY A SPECIALIST.

It is dawning on the public to try and prevent, or at least to arrest, disease. It is in prevention that Kola plays an important part, acting solely as a first-class nourishing food—it strengthens the system to resist, oppose, and overcome the attacks of disease. You'll hear someone say, "So-and-so has a strong constitution"; follow that up, and you'll find that So-and-so follows the golden rule of being temperate in all things, and pays attention to diet and exercise. Does he or she keep up this strong constitution by taking medicine or swallowing pills? No indeed! They have discovered that prevention is better than cure. Dr. Tibbles' Vi-Cocoa places a means in the hands of everyone to build up and maintain a sound constitution, which enables its possessor to travel his life's journey without the aches and pains which are in many cases preventable. Thus we come round again to sound common-sense based on experience. Consider for one instant how hops have played such an important part in the world's history. For hundreds of years this highly-prized vegetable product has soothed and cheered mankind. What would beer be without hops? With or without beer (better without) it is a first-class bitter tonic and a food, and is, over and above all, what is called in medicine a diuretic—that is, it acts specially on the kidneys. This is within the knowledge of most people. By its healthy action on the kidneys it, in conjunction with Kola, keeps those organs in healthy working order. The amount of good done by Dr. Tibbles' Vi-Cocoa on the kidneys cannot be over-estimated. When you see a man or woman bloated, soft, puffy under the eyes, suspect some kidney derangement. After using Dr. Tibbles' Vi-Cocoa this unhealthy, dull listlessness disappears, and on trial you will see how beneficially Kola and Hops have acted. Do not imagine, however, because you have a pain in the small of the back that you have kidney trouble. It may be a touch of lumbago, due to a sudden cooling of the muscle in that region which will readily yield to Dr. Tibbles' Vi-Cocoa, combined with judicious exercise and temperance.

All the leading medical journals recommend Dr. Tibbles' Vi-Cocoa, and Dr. G. H. Haslam writes:—"It gives me great pleasure in bearing testimony to the value of Vi-Cocoa, a mixture of Malt, Hops, Kola, and Caracas Cocoa Extract. As a general beverage it excels all previous preparations. No house should be without it."

Dr. Tibbles' Vi-Cocoa is made up in 6d. packets, and 9d. and 1s. 6d. tins. It can be obtained from all chemists, grocers, and stores, or from Dr. Tibbles' Vi-Cocoa, Limited, 60, 61, and 62, Bunkill-row, London, E.C.

As an unparalleled test of merit, a dainty sample tin of Dr. Tibbles' Vi-Cocoa will be sent free on application to any address, if when writing (a postcard will do) the reader will name the SOLICITORS' JOURNAL.

THE DENTAL HOSPITAL OF LONDON
MEDICAL SCHOOL,

LEICESTER SQUARE.

The WINTER SESSION, 1897-98, will commence on OCTOBER 1ST.

Dental Anatomy and Physiology (Human and Comparative).—Charles S. Tomes, F.R.S., M.A. Oxon., M.R.C.S., L.D.S., on Tuesdays and Thursdays at 5 p.m. (Hunmer).

Dental Surgery and Pathology.—Storer Bennett, F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.D.S., on Wednesdays and Fridays at 8 a.m. (Summer).

Mechanical Dentistry.—E. Lloyd Williams, L.R.C.P., L.S.A., M.R.C.S., L.D.S., on Wednesdays, at 5.30 p.m. (Winter).

Metalurgy in its application to Dental Purposes.—Dr. Forster Morley, M.A., F.I.C., F.C.S., on Thursdays at 5 p.m. (Winter).

The Hospital is open both morning and afternoon.

During the Sessions the Surgeons of the day will give demonstrations at stated hours.

The Medical Tutor holds classes before each Examination for the L.D.S.

The House Surgeons attend daily while the Hospital is open.

The Saunders Scholarship of £30 per annum and prizes are open for competition.

Fee for two years' Hospital Practice required by the curriculum, including Lectures, £50 in one payment, or 50 guineas in two yearly instalments. The curriculum requires two years to be passed at a General Hospital. The fee for this is about £55. Both Hospitals can be attended simultaneously.

The Calendar may be obtained on application to the DEAN, who attends at the Hospital on Wednesday mornings from 10.30 till 12 throughout the year.

MORTON SMALE, Dean.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL AND COLLEGE.

The WINTER SESSION will begin on FRIDAY, OCTOBER 1ST, 1897.

Students can reside in the College within the Hospital walls, subject to the collegiate regulations.

The Hospital contains a series of 750 beds. Scholarships and Prizes of the aggregate value of nearly £300 are awarded annually.

The Medical School contains large Lecture Rooms and well-appointed Laboratories for Practical Teaching, as well as Dissecting Rooms, Museum, Library, &c.

A large Recreation Ground has recently been purchased and is open to members of the Students' Clubs. For further particulars apply, personally or by letter, to the Warden of the College, St. Bartholomew's Hospital, E.C.

A Handbook forwarded on application.

SALES BY AUCTION FOR THE YEAR 1897.

MESSRS.

DEBENHAM, TEWSON, FARMER, & BRIDGEWATER

beg to announce that their SALES of ESTATES, Investments, Town, Suburban, and Country Houses, Business Premises, Building Land, Ground-Rents, Advowsons, Reversions, Stocks, Shares, and other Properties will be held at the AUCTION MART, Tokenhouse-yard, near the Bank of England, in the City of London, as follows:—

Tuesday, October 12	Tuesday, November 16
Tuesday, October 26	Tuesday, November 23
Tuesday, November 3	Tuesday, December 7

By arrangement, auctions can also be held on other days, in town or country. Messrs. Debenham, Tewson, Farmer, & Bridgewater undertake Sales and Valuations for Probate and other purposes, of Furniture, Pictures, Farming Stock, Timber, &c.

DETAILED LISTS OF INVESTMENTS, Estates, Sporting Quarters, Residences, Rhops, and Business Premises to be Let or Sold by private contract are published on the 1st of each month, and can be obtained of Messrs. Debenham, Tewson, Farmer, & Bridgewater, Estate Agents, Surveyors, and Valuers, 80, Chapside, London, E.C. Telephone No. 1,808, Bank.

FORTHCOMING SALES FOR THE YEAR 1897.

MESSRS. E. & H. LUMLEY (Lumleys, of St. James's House, 22, St. James's-street, London, E.C.) beg to announce the following DAYS OF SALE by AUCTION for the present year, 1897, at the MART, Tokenhouse-yard, E.C., but, in addition, other dates can be arranged for special Sales. Terms on application.

Tuesday, Oct. 19.	Tuesday, Dec. 14.
Tuesday, Nov. 16.	

Messrs. E. & H. LUMLEY announce in the advertisement columns of the Times on Saturdays a complete list of their Sales, which will include Estates in England, Ireland, and Scotland, Town and Country Properties, Ground Rents, Reversions, Gas and Water Shares, Stocks, &c. In cases where Property is to be included, ample notice should be given in order to ensure due publicity.—St. James's House 22, St. James's-street, S.W.

SALE FRIDAY NEXT.—Absolute Reversion to one-half of one-seventh of one-third of the Estate of the late Sergeant Cox, consisting of the whole of Old Sergeants'-inn, Chancery-lane, Freeholds and Leaseholds in the Strand and other parts, also the Goodwill and Business of the Field newspaper, the Queen, the Law Times, the Exchange and Mart, the income from the whole estate being £54,000 a year. The share is receivable on decease of a lady born August 1st, 1845.

MESSRS. SLADE & BUTLER will SELL the above valuable REVERSION at the MART, E.C., on FRIDAY NEXT, AUGUST 27th, at ONE o'clock. Particulars of Messrs. Holdsworth & Payne, 5 and 6, Old Sergeants'-inn, Chancery-lane; and of the Auctioneers, 50 and 51, Queen-street, Chapside, E.C.

In the High Court of Justice, Chancery Division.—Mr. Justice North.—Re Hartshorne, Deceased (Hartshorne v. Hartshorne).

MESSRS. E. M. THOMAS & CO. will SELL by AUCTION, at the MART, Tokenhouse-yard, E.C., on THURSDAY NEXT, AUG. 26, 1897, at ONE, by direction of Mr. Justice North, to whose court the above cause is attached, the REVERSION to a FUND of the present estimated value of about £1,700, being shares of investments in Nottingham Corporation £3 per Cent. Stock, River Wear Commission £4½ per Cent. Funded Debt, Wolverhampton Corporation £3½ per Cent. Stock, Swansea Corporation £3½ per Cent. Stock, Windsor Corporation (Water) £2½ per Cent. Debenture Stock, Birmingham Corporation Water (Annuity), and receivable on the decease of the survivor of two ladies, aged respectively 61 and 63. Particulars of Messrs. Blachford, Riches, & Norton, Solicitors, 15, Walbrook, E.C.; of T. Allingham, Esq., Solicitor, 23, Bucklersbury, E.C.; of C. Jupp, Esq., 43, Lime-street, E.C.; of J. J. Harlow, Esq., Solicitor, 55, Chancery-lane, W.C.; and of the Auctioneers, 2, Pancras-lane, E.C.

AUCTION SALES.

MESSRS. FIELD & SONS' AUCTIONS take place MONTHLY, at the MART, and include every description of House Property. Printed terms can be had on application at their Offices. Messrs. Field & Sons undertake surveys of all kinds, and give special attention to Rating and Compensation Claims. Offices, 54, Borough High-street, and 52, Chancery-lane, W.C.

FULLER, HORSEY, SONS, & CASSELL,
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MILLS AND MANUFACTORIES,
PLANT AND MACHINERY,
WHEARIES AND WAREHOUSES.

Telegraphic Address—"FULLER, HORSEY, LONDON."

SALE DAYS FOR THE YEAR 1897.

MESSRS.

FAREBROTHER, ELLIS, EGERTON, BREACH, GALSWORTHY, & Co. beg to announce that the undermentioned dates have been fixed for their AUCTIONS of FREEHOLD, Copyhold, and Leasehold ESTATES, Reversions, Shares, Life Interests, &c., at the Auction Mart, Tokenhouse-yard, E.C.

Other appointments for intermediate Sales will also be arranged.

Thursday, September 23	Thursday, November 25
Thursday, October 7	Thursday, December 2
Thursday, October 21	Thursday, December 16
Thursday, November 11	Thursday, December 30

Messrs. Farebrother, Ellis & Co. publish in the advertisement columns of "The Times" every Saturday a list of their forthcoming Sales by Auction. They also issue from time to time schedules of properties to be let or sold, comprising landed and residential estates, farms, freehold and leasehold houses, City offices and warehouses, ground-rents, and investments generally, which will be forwarded free of charge on application.—No. 20, Fleet-street, Temple-bar, and 18, Old Broad-street, E.C.

PERIODICAL SALES.

ESTABLISHED 1843.

MESSRS. H. R. FOSTER & CRANFIELD (successors to Marsh, Milner, & Co.) conduct PERIODICAL SALES on the FIRST and THIRD THURSDAYS in each month throughout the year, at the MART, Tokenhouse-yard, E.C., of

REVERSIONS (Absolute and Contingent),
LIFE INTERESTS and ANNUITIES,
LIFE POLICIES,
Shares and Debentures,
Mortgage Debts and Bonds, and
Kindred Interests.

Sales of Estates, Town and Country Houses, Building Land, Investments, Ground Rents, Business Premises, &c., will also be held on the THIRD WEDNESDAY in every month. Dates for 1897:—

Sep. 2	Oct. 7	Nov. 4	Dec. 2
Sep. 15	Oct. 20	Nov. 17	Dec. 15
Sep. 18	Oct. 21	Nov. 18	Dec. 16

Offices, 6, Poultry, London, E.C. Telephone No. 999 Bank.

MESSRS. STIMSON & SONS,

Auctioneers, Surveyors, and Valuers,

Land, House, and Estate Agents,

MOORGATE STREET, BANK, E.C.,

AND

2, NEW KENT ROAD, S.E.
(Opposite the Elephant and Castle).

AUCTION SALES are held at the Mart, Tokenhouse-yard, City, on the second and last Thursdays in each month, and on other days as occasion may require.

STIMSON & SONS undertake SALES and LETTINGS by PRIVATE TREATY, Valuations, Surveys, Negotiation of Mortgages, Receiverships in Chancery, References and Arbitrations, the Adjustment of Compensation and other Claims, Sales by Auction of Furniture and Stock, Collection of Rents, &c. Separate Lists of Property, Ground Rents for Sale, and Houses, Premises, &c., to be Let, are issued on the 1st of each month; and can be had gratis on application, or free by post for two stamps. No charge for insertion. Telegraphic address, "Servabo, London."

MESSRS. HERRING, SON, & DAW,

AUCTIONEERS, ESTATE AGENTS, VALUERS,

Sanitary and Mortgage Surveyors,

6, IRONMONGER LANE, CHAPSIDE, E.C.,

308, BRIXTON HILL, S.W., and

117, WESTERN ROAD, BRIGHTON. (Established 1773.)

MESSRS. H. GROGAN & CO., 101, Park-street, Grosvenor-square, beg to call the attention of intending Purchasers to the many attractive West-End Houses which they have for Sale. Particulars on application. Surveys and Valuations attended to.

JOHN GERMAN, SON, & BEVEN,

AND AGENTS, SURVEYORS & AUCTIONEERS

59 and 60, CHANCERY LANE, W.C.

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CHARTLEY, STAFFORDSHIRE.

WILLSLEY, DERBYSHIRE.

KINGSTON, NOTTS.

Telegraphic Address, "Cognate, London."

ADVANCES ON NOTE OF HAND WITHOUT SURETIES.

MESSRS. EDWARDS & CO., of 17, Sackville-street, Piccadilly, are prepared to make ADVANCES from £50 upwards, or to treat most liberally with any gentleman introducing business of above nature. No fees or delay and strictly private and reliable dealings guaranteed; references to bankers and solicitors if required. N.B.—Repayments arranged to suit borrower's convenience.

THE NATIONAL REVERSIONARY INVESTMENT CO., LIMITED. Founded 1887

REVERSIONARY INTERESTS (Absolute and Contingent), LIFE INTERESTS, LIFE POLICIES, and ANNUITIES Purchased.

The Company pays all its own Costs of Purchase.

Apply to SECRETARY, 63, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

PHENIX FIRE OFFICE, 19, LOMBARD-

STREET, and 57, CHANCERY-CROSS, LONDON.

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Assured free of all Liability.

Electric Lighting Rules supplied.

W. C. MACDONALD, } Joint
F. B. MACDONALD, } Secretaries.

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LIMITED

(ESTABLISHED 1833).

Purchase Reversionary Interests in Real and Personal Property, and Life Interests and Life Policies, and Advance Money upon these Securities.

Paid-up Share and Debenture Capital, £213,735.

17, KING'S ARMS YARD, COLEMAN STREET, E.C.

LIFE ASSURANCE POLICIES

WANTED for large sums on lives past forty-five.

Considerably over surrender value given.

Speedy settlements and highest references.

Also Reversions and Life Interests purchased.

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Chancery-lane, W.C.

Subscribed Capital, £1,200,000; Paid-up, £390,000.

Total Funds over £1,500,000.

E. COCKENS SMITH, General Manager.

EDE AND SON,

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MAKERS.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT

To Her Majesty, the Lord Chancellor, the Whole of the Judicial Bench, Corporation of London, &c.

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Law Wigs and Gowns for Registrars, Town Clerks, and Clerks of the Peace.

Corporation Robes, University and Clergy Gowns.

ESTABLISHED 1689.

94 CHANCERY LANE, LONDON.

THE COMPANIES ACTS, 1862 TO 1890.

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MEMORANDA and ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION speedily printed in the proper form for registration and distribution. SHARE CERTIFICATES, DEBENTURES, CHEQUES, &c., engraved and printed. OFFICIAL SEALS designed and executed. No Charge for Sketches.

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RICHARD FLINT & CO.,

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